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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg Man*

*January 15, 1919*

*\$1.20 per Y*



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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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# Nevertheless This Farmers' Company Will Write Hail Insurance

**"That no member may appoint as its general or local agent any Individual, Partnership, Company or Association of any kind, or any official or representative thereof identified with any body or combination of organized farmers, with the end in view of inducing or securing applications for Hail Insurance through permitting or offering either directly or indirectly benefits from the commission thereon."**

*Above is a resolution passed at a meeting of the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association on December 15th, at Regina.*

In spite of the resolution above quoted United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited are going to write hail insurance this year.

For the past two years the farmers' organizations have been trying to form a connection to enable them to write hail insurance, but they have been opposed by the companies belonging to the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association. This year United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited made arrangements with The Car and General Insurance Corporation of London, England, for writing hail and other insurance. In the regular course of business it sent a representative to Regina to the annual meeting of the Canadian Hail Underwriters Association. This representative was asked to withdraw from the meeting and the resolution above quoted was passed.

Notwithstanding this resolution The Car and General Insurance Corporation has refused to sever its relations with this Company and is prepared to strengthen its alliance with the organized farmers of Western Canada. This Company has gone right ahead with its arrangements to write Hail Insurance this year.

## What Does This Resolution Mean?

Nothing—so far as concerns our ability to do business. So far as The Hail Underwriters Association's attitude towards the organized farmers is concerned and the farmers' right to look after the farmers' business, the resolution speaks for itself. You can demand a further explanation if you like. When you are solicited for hail insurance in any stock company except through this Company remember that they have put themselves on record as opposed to the farmers engaging in this business. You can ask them why. **WHY SHOULD ANYONE OPPOSE THE FARMERS LOOKING AFTER THEIR OWN BUSINESS? WHY SHOULD ANY INTEREST OR COMBINATION OF INTERESTS WANT TO PREVENT THE FARMERS FROM EXTENDING THEIR ACTIVITIES?** It is an old question, but the farmers have never waited for the answer. When other people had a reason for keeping them out of some line of business the more reason for the farmers to support their own Company.

Read the resolution again. Note that we are excluded because of benefits directly or indirectly permitted or offered the insured. That looks as if the Association expected the farmer to derive a benefit from this Company engaging in the hail insurance business. The farmer is likely to agree. If these benefits are a reason for the Association excluding this Company from membership, they should be an even stronger reason for the farmers supporting their own Company, in their new work.

The Insurance Department of United Grain Growers' Securities Company Limited is the newest department of this organization. In addition to Hail Insurance it will write Fire, Automobile, Accident, Health and Liability Insurance. The Company is already a member of the Western Canada Fire Underwriters Association and will make use of the facilities of that Association in carrying on its fire insurance business. All policies are written in The Car and General Insurance Corporation of London, England, associated with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company of London, England, with assets in excess of \$47,000,000.00. Agents will be appointed throughout the prairie provinces, but in the meantime insurance inquiries from Saskatchewan and Alberta should be addressed to the Insurance Department at Calgary, and inquiries from Ontario and Manitoba to the Insurance Department at Winnipeg.

We will not compete with Government and Municipal Hail Insurance schemes and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies. The Insurance we write is supplementary to that obtained through such sources.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 15, 1919

## The Brandon Convention

The spirit of enthusiasm which was so manifest from start to finish of the sixteenth annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association last week in Brandon, more than made up many times over for whatever falling short there was from the full measure of attendance as a result of the influenza. From the opening moments of the convention that spirit was in evidence.

As the deliberations and decisions progressed, it became increasingly plain that the proceedings of the convention included some which are destined to stand as landmarks in the history of the organized farmers of this country. The confidence that the present year is to be an epoch-making one in the advance of truly democratic political action in Canada strengthened the enthusiasm of all in attendance. The convention was one which will hold a memorable place in the records and will often be looked back by those who took part in it.

Among the outstanding developments of first importance was the consideration and endorsement with great unanimity of the Farmers' Platform, plank by plank. The decision was arrived at for definite action with the purpose in view of promoting the election to parliament of men pledged to support and advance the principles and policies of the Farmers' Platform. It was strongly felt by the convention that the time has come for action, and for vigorous action, with that end in view.

There are plain and unmistakable indications that progressive Canadians of all classes are finding themselves responding to the forward call of the truly national policies for the national welfare enunciated in the Farmers' Platform. The Brandon convention showed itself fully aware of the signs of the times and of the rising tide of progressive and truly Canadian public opinion.

Among the other developments of outstanding importance was the manner in which the organized activities of the Women's Section of the association were advanced at the convention to positions of wider scope and power.

The unanimous declaration of the convention that the association does not demand any fixed price of wheat for 1919 was true Grain Growers' policy. In this the convention proved its steadfast consistency in faithfulness to the fundamental principles of the organized farmers. The contrast between the privileged interests whose products are so highly protected at the farmers' expense, and the farmers' own action is brought more strikingly than ever before the attention of all thinking Canadians by that declaration of the Brandon convention.

The whole report of the proceedings of the convention in this issue of The Guide is inspiring reading for all who have at heart the cause of true democracy and economic and social justice in our country. It appeals to all who have the forward mind, whether city dwellers or farmers and who are loyal to the ideal of equal rights for all and special privilege to none.

## The Ultimate Burden-bearer

The West is still awaiting enlightenment in regard to the mystery of the express companies' demand that the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners should sanction the new tariff of higher rates they have framed up, in which the western rates are higher by from 10 to 30 per cent. than the rates for

carrying the same weights over equal mileages in the East.

Railway rates including express rates, totalled up to some \$230,000,000 in 1917, the last year for which figures are available. Transportation charges take more out of the pockets of the people of Canada than is paid in customs duties. They form part of the cost of almost everything the average person has to buy; and more than that, a percentage upon them, for profit, also forms part of the price paid to the retailer, who figures the freight, or express, bill as part of the cost to him (the wholesaler having already done the same) in fixing his price, at his usual rate of profit.

Transportation rates which are unjustly high thus burden that long-suffering burden-bearer, the ultimate consumer, with more than the weight of themselves. Which makes it all the more necessary that the West should be informed why a higher rate should be charged in this half of Canada than for the same transportation service in Eastern Canada.

## Investigating the Grain Growers

The important position to which the organized Grain Growers have attained is well illustrated by a series of three long articles which have just appeared in the Country Gentleman, of Philadelphia.

That journal, with a circulation of over 600,000 every week, sent a member of its staff to Western Canada to investigate the Grain Growers on the spot. He met a number of the leaders, secured all the literature available, and also met some of the critics of the organization. As a result of his study he wrote these articles, in which he described the activities of the commercial organizations and also of the educational organizations of the Grain Growers.

His conclusion is that the Grain Growers are exceptionally well organized, that their leaders are men of ability and vision, and that they are destined to become one of the greatest commercial organizations on the continent. The educational and political activities of the Grain Growers particularly appealed to the investigator, John R. MacMahon. He had previously investigated a number of farmers' organizations in the United States. In comparison with them, he thinks that the Grain Growers have been more successful in securing legislation than the American farmers have been. The Western Canadian Grain Growers' organization in its political efforts appealed to him very strongly. The Canadian Council of Agriculture he regards as a most exceptional institution, of which he can find no parallel on the continent.

Mr. MacMahon is particularly struck with the hearty co-operation he found existing among all the branches of the Grain Growers' movement and the fact that they were all united in the Canadian Council of Agriculture and all employing one paper, The Grain Growers' Guide, as their official organ. This remarkable spirit of unanimity, co-operation and harmony, he regards as one of the chief sources of strength in the Grain Growers' movement. He also predicts that its strength will continue to grow.

He discovered only one manufacturer in Eastern Canada who criticized the Grain Growers, but he does not give in his articles the criticisms offered by that manufacturer. In comparing the Grain Growers with the Non-Partisan League of the United States, Mr. MacMahon feels that the Grain Growers are more democratic in their organization

and are building more permanently and consequently are bound to have a more permanent influence in legislation.

In conclusion, Mr. MacMahon sums up his investigation as follows:—

One comes to realize that after all the fundamental strength of the organized farmers is not in their towering elevators and large business enterprises, but in the ideals that created all these things. Their works sprang from faith and solidarity. Let these flourish and the rest will follow.

It is a tribute to the organized Grain Growers that an impartial outside investigator should come to this conclusion. He says truly that the strength of the Grain Growers' movement is not in its material progress, but rather in the ideals for a better civilization which is the guiding spirit of our organization.

## The Need of Organization

Among the notable utterances of the late Theodore Roosevelt was his message ten years ago, when he was President of the United States, making public the report on conditions affecting life in the rural districts of that country by a special commission he had appointed. That message was addressed to the people of the United States, but is broad enough to deserve the attention of the world at large, and especially of the people of this country.

In that message President Roosevelt said, in words which are particularly to the point at the present time: "Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability, by methods of farming requiring the highest intelligence, to continue to feed the hungry nations; we need the development of men in the open country who will be in the future, as in the past, the stay and strength of the nation."

There are certain quarters in Canada from which have been heard of late grossly unjust attacks upon the farmers of this country, and unfounded accusations against them and misrepresentations of the actual facts in regard to the conditions of their life and work. These attacks and misrepresentations are aimed at the Farmers' Platform, and they have been actuated by motives of selfishness and prejudice. They are inspired by the desire to see special privilege continued; those from whom such attacks have come are unable to face the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform and discuss them on their merits, and so they resort to misrepresentations.

In the message of President Roosevelt already quoted from, he said, in regard to the whole problem of the betterment of the conditions of agricultural country: "I am well aware that the working farmer themselves will in the last resort have to solve this problem for themselves; but, as it also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, it is not only our duty, but in our interest, to see if we can render any help towards making the solution more satisfactory."

These words, which apply to Canada today with greater force than at any previous time, might well be taken to heart by the railers against the Farmers' Platform, which is based on equal rights for all and special privilege for none. The problem of making these principles prevail is assuredly the Canadian farmers' problem, and he is beginning by means of organization, to make progress towards its solution. But only a beginning has been made. To get forward, there is need of more organization.



### Theodore Roosevelt

Death came like a thief in the night to Theodore Roosevelt, and took him while he slept. If the man who all his days practised as well as preached the doctrine set forth in his book, "The Strenuous Life," ever gave any time of thoughts as to how he was likely to die, it is safe to guess he never figured on dying in his bed. Indeed, he would not have been without justification during certain of the most strenuous years of his life in considering it not improbable that his life might end in a sudden taking off like President McKinley's, to whose place, made vacant by an assassin's hand, he succeeded. Roosevelt himself during his unsuccessful campaign for a third time in the Presidency was shot at, but not seriously injured.

His two terms in the White House were filled with vigorous action. He showed himself a determined, resourceful and able executive, fearlessly eager to take the leadership in progress and reform, though in fiscal policy he was hardly to be classed as a man of progressive mind. Still, his tenure of the chief magistracy at Washington and the unrelenting use he made of his immense personal authority and popularity in furthering various reforms was marked by a notable general advance in the tone and character of politics in the United States. There was never a more successful politician; but he unfailingly kept certain moral issues clearly in sight, and it is justly to be said of him that he raised the politics of his country to a higher level.

His was a personality as picturesque as it was vigorous and many-sided. He won distinction as a statesman, a soldier, a writer of books, a big-game hunter, and an athlete. When he visited London on his return from his hunting trip in Africa, after his second term as President, the London Times said to him that there was no other living person whose name had become so much a household word throughout the world.

Never was he more outspoken and determined in voicing his convictions than in regard to the world struggle in defense of freedom and human rights against the German attempts to seize world dominion; he was keen

to go to the front himself, and of his three sons who did go, one, who was an aviator, was killed in combat. The others, too, showed themselves worthy sons of their father, whose name will ever stand in its country's history as that of a truly great American.

### Protectionism Fortified

Ever since the protectionist system established itself in Canada it has continued unceasingly to consolidate its position and strengthen its bulwarks and fortify itself in its stronghold. And never before have there been such evidences of its power and of its determination to dominate the public policy of our country and the life of the Canadian people as there are in plain view at the present time. Never before has the combination of the Money Power and Big Business been so mighty, so swollen with wealth and so active in elaborating and strengthening its organization and making itself still more powerful.

With carefully-planned strategy in connection with certain extensive war work, advantage was taken of the developments at Ottawa to do everything possible with a view to fastening high protectionism irremovably in place as the fiscal policy of Canada for years after the war. As much of the carrying out of the strategic plans of the Money Power and Big Business as could be kept under cover have, of course, not been disclosed to public view; but certain of these developments could not thus be concealed. Now comes the complete reorganization of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, by which all the branches and activities of that organization are consolidated and co-ordinated under one general manager, with permanent headquarters at Ottawa.

The Financial Post, of Toronto, exults in this plan of having the permanent headquarters of the protectionist system at the political headquarters of Canada, and explains that the headquarters at Ottawa are to be thoroughly staffed and equipped, the staff including "experts" in tariff matters and other matters and the like, who will be

on the job all the time, in close touch with the government and parliament, when it is in session, and with the department officials.

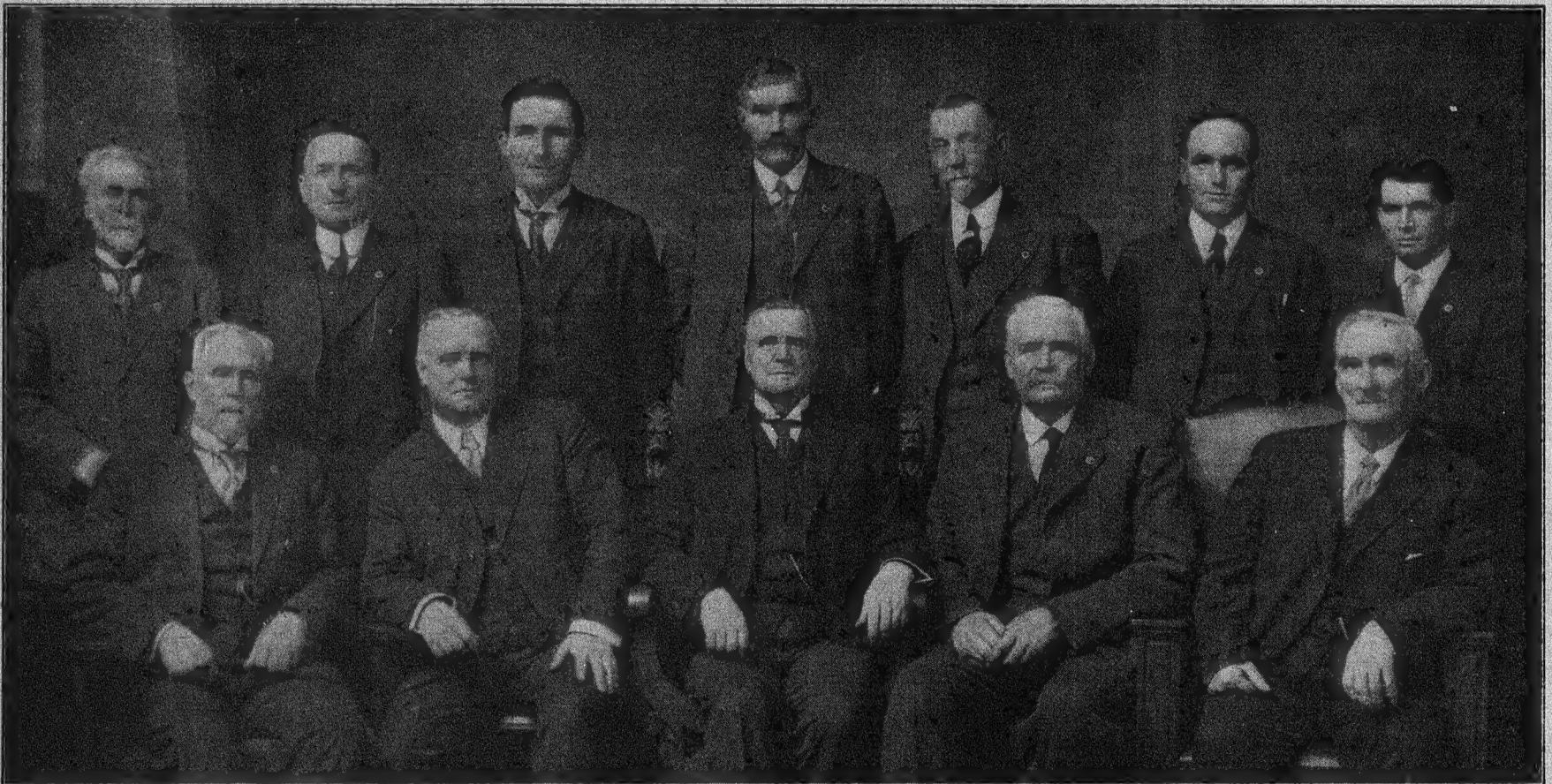
The information gathered by the intelligence workers of the system will be passed to workers higher up, who in their various ways will get busy as the occasion demands, with a view to suborning proposals that do not suit the system, or to securing their modification. Proposals in the interests of the system will be put forward skilfully and pushed persistently in various ways. There will be a great deal of this activity in connection with changes in departmental regulations and the framing of new regulations, which are of such importance in the actual administration of the tariff system.

The exorbitant profits and enormous reserves piled up by Big Business and the Money Power during the war, thanks to the tender solicitude of Canada's war taxation in sparing wealth and its profits and burdening the mass of the people by levying upon consumption, provide an unprecedented supply of money for the carrying out of all these plans to make the protectionist system stronger than ever before in its mastery of Canada and the Canadian people.

### Soldiers' Memorials

There is a discussion in progress in several eastern newspapers in regard to the character of the monuments which the Canadian people should erect in memory of the Canadians who fell in the war. One thing is certain. There need be no fear that there will be erected on Canadian soil monuments designed to delude future generations with a false glamor of the glory of war.

Monuments there will be in Canada of bronze, of granite, and of marble, in memory of Canadian heroism in the war. But the most fitting memorials of that heroism will be those which, while making their appeal to the imagination and perpetuating the memory of Canadian soldiers fallen in the war, will at the same time be of utilitarian character—such as public buildings which shall be centres of activities devoted to community welfare.



Manitoba Grain Growers' Officers and Directors for 1919.

Standing: P. D. McArthur, Longburn; O. A. Jones, Whitewater; Bruce Edie, Dugald; W. H. French, Stonewall; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon; A. J. M. Pool, Springhurst. Sitting: Peter Wright, Murtle; W. R. Wood, secretary, Winnipeg; R. C. Henders, M.P., president, Winnipeg; J. L. Brown, vice-president, Pilot Mound; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains. Two of the Directors were not on hand when the above photograph was taken, namely, Bert Griffiths, Marquette, and W. I. Ford, Harlington.



# Henders' Presidential Address

**T**HE year now closed has been marked by many signs of progress. Perhaps there is nothing that you would point to as showing extraordinary development and yet there are many things which to my mind show that our association is taking on elements of strength and power that are unmistakable in their influence both for progress and permanency.

Our membership has steadily increased; perhaps not so fast as we could desire but there has been steady advance all along the line. Particularly is this manifest in the growth of our Women's Section. A very considerable number of locals of that department having been formed during this year, while through their agency at many points where no local was formed, considerable numbers of women were induced to become members of the general association. During the summer months an educational campaign under the joint auspices of the United Grain Growers, The Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Association was put on. Inspiring addresses were given at each of the meetings by representatives from each of the above-mentioned organizations. It was very clearly set forth in these addresses that while each of these organizations was carrying on a separate line of work which could best be handled by separate boards, yet they were each only a department in the one great movement which had for its object the betterment of conditions for the people in rural life along commercial, social and economic lines.

Our association is standing far more in the public mind than ever before. The opportunity is ours to be a mighty force in building up an economic, political and social condition which shall exercise a healthy and saving influence on the national life of our Dominion. If we place the emphasis on the Divine law that right is right, we have nothing to fear. The opportune moment is here. Shall we rise to the occasion by proclaiming a policy that will make for the establishment of the principles of justice and righteousness and shall demand from us the highest and best that is in us of sacrifice and service.

## Lessons Learned from the War

The coming of peace finds the world in a state of revolutionary change, the like of which has no parallel in history. In this country, as in every other, for years previous to the war there had developed a very serious dissatisfaction with our whole economic system. Unrest was everywhere. The people were making demands for a more equitable distribution of our wealth as well as our economic burdens. A crisis had been reached and those of the privileged class who were desirous of retaining their privileges, if they did not provoke war as a means for further personal aggrandizement at least used the issue of the war as a means to distract public attention, and in this way prolong the days of their special opportunities. While the greater problems of the war and the maintenance of our national existence absorbed very fully our attention, yet the war itself in this regard was not wholly an evil, inasmuch as it forced us to introduce both productive and social methods which have profoundly modified the whole economic system of pre-war days. It has taught us lessons both in state and industrial control which will stand us in good stead when we come to deal with the rights and liberties of employer and employees in the adjustments which must take place when we come to combat the individualist traditions of the last century.

The value of the lessons learned as to methods of production, the control of industry, the management and distribution of labor, the restrictions imposed upon the activities of financiers and the selfish enterprises of individual capitalists, practically involve a revolution, the effects of which will remain when the necessity which brought them into existence has passed away. At least the most of these lessons are permanent and will be of incalculable worth when we come to enter upon the new era of reconstruction: the new social order of

## Progress of the Manitoba G.G.A.—Social Unrest Prevalent—Possibilities of the Farmers' Movement

society which is even now taking shape in the midst of the stress and peril of the times through which we are passing.

### Great Changes to Come

Great changes are taking place in the material structure of society. Greater changes are yet to come. The world has given birth to a new democratic consciousness—a new social conscience. The people have discovered that they, and they alone, make war possible—and because of this—while in the past they have had no hand in fashioning the policies that led to war, the discovery of this power has placed them in such position that their influence will have to be reckoned with both in the framing of the terms of peace and in the solution of the national and international economic problems which go to make that peace permanent. Never again will the people allow themselves to become the victims of the militarist imperialism or secret diplomacy of their rulers. Henceforth the eyes of the people will be trained very closely on governments. Because of these facts this may fittingly be termed the people's war, and the people will see to it that out of this war shall come conditions that as President Wilson has appropriately said, will make the "world safe for democracy."

The people have caught a vision of better things, but in their struggle out after these better things there is so much of self manifest—no doubt produced by our past system of individualism that as yet we see disorder and confusion everywhere. These are but signs that the democracies of the world are looking for a common understanding of each other; and are groping their way out to common ground. Amid this confusion the forces of fraternity and goodwill are also at work, and are influencing the thought of the people toward the breaking down of economic and social inequality and injustice. This is not a new conception. Our organization is an expression of this thought and has persistently acclaimed against class privilege. Equality of opportunity has been our watchword and this teaching is beginning to exercise a very potent influence on the political thinking of the people of this country. Failure to appreciate this fact and to properly estimate the popular resentment of class privileges whether based on the accident of birth, or upon the possession of wealth dishonestly secured, will be fatal in the future to government and political parties alike. These are some of the conceptions that will determine the national destiny of the future.

### Position of the Association

Where do we, as an organization, stand in relation to them and to the vast range of problems; international and national, political, social and economic, the solution of which will be conditioned by them. Are we preparing ourselves to interpret and direct this new democratic consciousness? What have we done and what are we aiming to do in this regard?

By years of patient study the leaders in our great organization have come to the conclusion that the principles of democracy if understood and intelli-

gently practiced, have in them all that is essential for the development of a comfortable and happy national life. Amidst much discouragement—they have gone forward in the advocacy of such principles as these: Right is right, not might is right—"a square deal"—the golden rule—"do unto others as you would they should do unto you." These are the foundation stones on which we hope to see the superstructure of the world's social building reared. In these testing times all other foundations will miserably fail, but if the democratic forces of our country shall combine with singleness of aim, firm determination and complete unity of purpose, they can secure in our peace settlement and the subsequent national and international reconstruction, the essential conditions of a new heaven and a new earth.

The new society of nations must be built on the solid rock of justice, righteousness, honor and brotherhood and not on the shifting sands of class privilege and oppression.

### Fundamentals of Democracy

So long as you have a parasitic class who claim as their right the privilege of taking a dishonest toll out of the labor and sweat of their fellowmen just so long will you have war and bloodshed on the earth. The only power that can save the present and future generations from a repetition of the ruthless struggle that has just taken place, is a united world democracy. If therefore, full

advantage is to be taken of the opportunity to ensure that the destiny of the world shall be at the complete disposal of the people themselves—it will require of democracy all the best qualities of real statesmanship and to ensure this there must, above all things, be intelligent citizenship. It is not sufficient that the people shall have a clear vision of the new world in which they desire to dwell, they must organize with a unity and the strength of purpose which shall give concrete and practical expression to the spiritual aspirations, social ideals and moral passions of their very being.

There must be a recognition by all peoples not only of their national rights and privileges but also of their international obligations and responsibilities and all of these powers must be used to the fullest possible extent, in the development and control of our social, industrial and political affairs. Our plans must be well thought out and our leadership must be capable. These leaders must be thinking not only of the great social and economic changes that are to take place, but also of the means to be made use of in procuring them. Under this leadership our organization must be transformed from a mere federation of societies into a national organization with branches in every parliamentary constituency where the members, both men and women, shall be enrolled as workers both for the carrying on of democratic educational work and for the purpose of securing proper parliamentary representation. One good reason for the beginning of this important work now is because the consciousness of the people has been awakened. They have discovered their strength and know that parliament can through them be made to legislate for the good of

the people as a whole, rather than for the benefit of any particular class. I believe that the Grain Growers have within them the potency and power that will make possible a democratic state, a state which in my opinion can be established without an intervening period of revolution. I believe further that the people of rural life, through our organization, are the proper persons to whom we must look for the carrying out of this important program.

### The Farmers' Platform

Our representative men have been alive to this fact and have prepared a broad and comprehensive platform which has been discussed favorably in the councils of many other organizations. The public generally have looked upon it with favor and the press has with scarcely an exception given it full endorsement. Why is this endorsement so universal? Simply for two reasons: First, the people are intensely interested, thoroughly awake and are looking for a constructive future policy; and second, because this farmers' policy appeals to their genuine sense of justice. The farmers are not selfishly seeking their own interests merely. They are not demanding that the people in other walks of life shall bear more than an equal share of our economic burdens. They do not want to see stagnation in our great cities and towns. They do not believe that this is at all necessary; they feel quite sure that every legitimate Canadian industry can command a fair and reasonable share of prosperity giving to all of the people who legitimately belong to that industry and are rendering reasonable service; a comfortable living, and at the same time in the securing of these results it is not necessary to impose oppressive conditions on the farmers, salaried people and un-organized wage-earners whose demand for relief can neither be ignored or denied.

Believing this, we believe that the time is opportune for a calling together of the people—all of the people—who are disposed to face these problems squarely—the toilers of "hand and brain"—for the discussion of these questions and the formulation of a program that will usher in a day of honesty and more brotherly ways of living.

I sincerely hope that this convention some time during its sessions will apply itself seriously to a discussion of this—to my mind—most important question.

### Reporting Membership

In order to prevent confusion in reporting membership and in remitting dues, it should be noted by secretaries that the Women's Section is not a separate association with a separate membership. Every member of a Woman's Section is first of all a member of the local association. Under our present constitution she becomes a member of the association by paying the membership fee to the secretary. To what secretary? you may ask. A glance at section six of the constitution of the Women's Section might give the impression that it is the secretary of the Women's Section. But reference to clause (c) of sub-section 2 of section 4 of the general constitution will at once clear any doubt. There it is stated that the secretary-treasurer, as treasurer, shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the association and pay all bills and accounts that have been approved by the executive.

It is probable that the financial relationship will be more fully defined by revision of the constitution at the coming convention, but the one central principle will scarcely be interfered with, that the individual member of the Women's Section is a member of the association with all the rights and privileges of such membership, and as such her membership must always be counted in any enumeration of the strength of the local association.

The acquisitive instinct like the sex instinct easily breaks bounds and becomes ravenous. There is even less natural limit to it. It absorbs the energies of intellect and will.—Rauschenbush.



R. C. Henders.  
President, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.



# Mrs. Wood's Address

## President of the Manitoba W.S.G.G.A., Reviews Work of Year and Points to Problems of Reconstruction

IT is with very great pleasure and satisfaction, as president of the Women's Section of the Manitoba G.G.A., that I deliver today the first presidential address to that organization as a fully constituted and recognized department of the farmers' movement in this province. Our last four conventions have been held under the tragic shadow of the most awful war that the world has ever known. Towards the closing days of the year just ended, victorious peace descended upon the troubled, war-worn world like a benediction. There are those with us today to whom the closing days of Europe's tragedy brought desolation and sorrow. To them peace brought the satisfaction that their nearest and dearest had not died in vain, but it could not bring gladness to hearts desolated and ravished. To the suffering and sad we extend our sympathy.

But as the war brought with it during the last four years its own peculiar problems, so now does peace. And to the problems of peace must we give our attention this year.

You will remember that last year a resolution was passed authorizing that a Woman's Department of the association in Manitoba be formed. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous standing vote. The resolution was not intended that there should be formed anything separate or aside from the general association. It was merely intended to provide more efficient machinery to co-ordinate the influence of the farm women, that it might be applied directly to the strengthening of the association, not only in this province but in every part of Canada to which the Council of Agriculture extends, and it is now in order that a resume of our activities should be submitted for the consideration of this convention, to determine whether the results have justified the action taken at that time.

### A Good Beginning Made

At the time of the last convention there were only some half-dozen auxiliaries throughout the province. The work at once was to co-ordinate the work of these auxiliaries with the work of the association and to increase the number of such Women's Sections. The first work to do was to gather information regarding the work that was already being done, to plan how organizing had best be done, and to plan for maintaining the interest in the work when some organization work had been done. As a result, meetings were held where competitions for membership and yearly programs were executed. Suggestions were exchanged and it was not long before the work was under way.

Early in the year we found it necessary that we should have a permanent secretary in Winnipeg. Here Mr. Chipman came to our aid and offered to employ a woman who would give half her time to the work of The Grain Growers' Guide and half to the secretaryship of the Woman's Section, he to pay half her salary. It was thought that until the work increased to warrant a secretary giving her whole time to the work of the section that this arrangement might work very well. As a result Miss Amy J. Roe, whom many of you now know was employed, with her office in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Early in the summer the Grain Growers' Association planned to put on a summer campaign with a view to increasing membership and organizations materially. This was begun in June—an ideal month for such work. Our work of the first few months of the year now stood us in good stead, for we were not unprepared to help in this campaign. When the campaign was opened it was agreed that a woman speaker should attend every meeting called during the drive, for of course there were meetings held other than the organization meetings.

### Women Developing In Platform Work

Right from the first our great drawback was a lack of speakers from among our women directors. Timidity was the cause. Perhaps here I might say a word on the wonderful drawing-out

effect the work of the association is already having upon our women. Many who at the beginning of the campaign were unaccustomed to public speaking developed wonderfully until today we have many of our women who can take their place in this work to splendid advantage. Fortunately just when our need of speakers was the most acute, Mr. Chipman again came to our aid and loaned us a speaker in the person of Miss McCallum, editor of the Woman's Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. She, with our secretary, Miss Roe, did excellent work. Mrs. Wieneke, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Howell and many others were actively engaged in the work. The campaign all through proved very satisfactory, and at the present time we are able to report 43 Women's Sections. Besides this there are many mixed locals having women among the members and having also women on the executives and board of directors. It was intended that a second campaign should be put on this fall, but owing to the prevailing epidemic this had to be abandoned.

In addition to the organization effort our women have responded nobly to many branches of war work such as Red Cross, Prisoners of War Fund, Belgian Relief, Soldiers' Boxes, etc. Just to illustrate what that means I will mention the achievements of one branch of the Women's Section, the one at Oakville, which appears in the report for 1918. The Oakville Section, with a membership of 56, raised during the year, \$843.85. This was as follows: Proceeds of Red Cross sale, \$87.35; funds from war lecture, \$13.50; donation to Red Cross, \$4.50; collections for 24th of May, \$39.50; sale of quilt, \$47; plate collections, \$20; prisoners of war fund, \$90; Belgian relief fund, \$20; soldiers' boxes as below, \$513. Besides this the Red Cross workers have completed 169 suits of pyjamas, 60 day shirts, 48 dressing gowns, 15 bed socks, two personal property bags. Parcels were sent overseas as follows: February 19, 51 boxes; June 6, 60 boxes; October 22, 60 boxes; these boxes being valued at \$3.00 each. When we consider that the value of the work done from that one Women's Section far exceeds the amount of revenue our provincial section enjoyed for the past year, and as there are 43 Women's Sections in the province today and more coming into existence continually, we can form some idea of the efforts of the women members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

### Facing the Problems of Peace

So much for the work of the past year. We were occupied with the problems of war time. Today we are faced with the problems of the period of reconstruction following the declaration of an armistice. The work of the association must now have first place in our attention. The Farmers' Movement wisely saw this and outlined for themselves at the last meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture a platform, the achievement of which means years of work. No other organization in Canada has faced the problems of reconstruction so fairly and fearlessly and boldly as has the Canadian Council of Agriculture. And because we are a part of the organizations which go to make up the membership of the Cana-

dian Council of Agriculture the problems as outlined on that platform are also our problems. They deal with national problems. The Women's Section in the organization has now grown to such dimensions; our interests have so extended, that they now reach out to every interest, national and world-wide, and the time has come when we must take upon ourselves a national organization. The preliminary plans for such an organization were laid this morning when we had a meeting of the representatives of the organized farm women in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. We laid the plans there for what we hope will be the Women's Section or Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. With the problems of peace upon us we find that we are confronted with national affairs, affairs that can only be dealt with through a national organization. We are planning for such a national organization as I have outlined because we know today, as we have not known before, that every problem of the farmer is as equally a problem of the farm woman. We came into the association to strengthen it and



Mrs. J. S. Wood.  
President, Manitoba Women Grain Growers' Association.

help build it up. We are a vital part of the locals throughout the country. We are as vital a part of the provincial organizations, and we see each day the need opening out before us to be a part of the farmers' national organization, the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

### Women Should Be Represented

This could not have been better illustrated than at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, when its members met to revise and prepare an economic and political platform. The farm women are now half the farm electorate and should democratically have had a voice in the preparing of that platform. But because we had no national organization whom the Council of Agriculture could call into consultation, we were unrepresented. Such lack of representation at such important meetings, meetings that concern the farm women as they do the farm men, must have a derogatory effect, not only on the Women's Section but on the whole farmers' movement, for there should be the closest possible affiliation within the whole movement and between its component parts. It is to guard against a further lack of representation where there should be such, and to co-ordinate the work of the sections throughout the various provinces, that the national organization is coming into being at this point.

The work of the proposed Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is yet of the future, and the future we "see through a glass darkly." But there are some things which we have need of from a national viewpoint; a federal bureau of health with its corollary, a child welfare bureau, the right for women to sit in the house of commons, amendments to the criminal code, and many other things. There is the labor question for our farm homes which cannot be dealt with provincially but must be the concern of our national organization. Last year all three western Women's Sections asked that the duty be removed from labor-saving devices in the

farm home. This is a matter that must be stressed by the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. And these are only a few.

### Provincial Work

Provincially a whole field of work opens out before us. Perhaps just here I might urge that our full directorate take upon itself the responsibility of organizing wherever possible, for as I said before our whole thought must now be given to the work of the association, not for selfish reasons and to see the work of our particular association prosper, because it is ours, but because our association stands for the solution to the problems confronting us that is the same solution and the solution brought about in the best interests of all the people. When we work for our organization we have the satisfaction of knowing that we are working for the best interests of all concerned. Every effort should be made to hold organization meetings in every part of the district. So much of this work depends on the directors of the provincial organization. They form the connecting link between the provincial organization and the people of the districts. Every effort should be made to carry the work into every corner. Many of our women directors seem to feel that they should have special training before taking up this work. It is not always necessary. The director who is full of her subject and is deeply in earnest in trying to interest others will lose her self-consciousness, and success will attend her efforts. As a result the membership will increase. And never in the history of our association has the need for membership been greater. It can be increased if everyone will do his or her share. Supposing the present membership of our association in Manitoba to be 15,000, why should we not strive to make the membership of the Women's Section 15,000, thus making the total 30,000? I see by the report of the United Farm Women of Ontario, which appeared in The Guide, that they are setting out in 1919 to make a Women's Section at every one of the 600 points where there is a U.F.O. Let us do as they are doing. It is not easy to estimate the effect of 30,000 men and women in our province, all pledged to national service and all working for justice, freedom, order and good government in the affairs of our nation. But the more we think of it the more impatient we become with our present status, and impatience in this case is a virtue.

The remedy lies in our own hands. Should we not at all of our meetings ask each member to induce another farm woman to join our ranks, and continue to do this until there is not a farm woman in our community that is not a member? One splurge will not do it. It can only be done by continuous and steady work.

The question arises, just how can we make the work of our section most effective? How can we improve things? First of all there is the great need for someone—our secretary preferably—to visit every section at least once a year for the purpose of bringing inspiration and suggestions. She would naturally gather ideas from one section and make use of them as she went on her way. Always she would be on the look-out for suitable places for further organization. She would also receive and gather up much information which she needs, but which it is difficult to obtain from correspondence. It is highly advantageous to all that the secretary should be known personally to all the members of the association and that she should know the members. The expenses might easily be met by each section contributing something towards her railway expenses.

### District Conventions

I should like also to urge the necessity of having district conventions. The district organization is one in which there is no separate women's department. At a recent executive meeting held jointly with the men,

Continued on Page 43



# United Farmers of Alberta

## The Convention

**A**LL ready now for the big convention. This is the Eleventh Annual.

There has been "some" growth in those eleven years.

Of late it has been difficult to get a building within the limits of the province big enough to hold us.

Get a round-trip ticket and ask for a receipt.

Register as soon as you get in. The Registration Office will be open in the Church, 105th Street, on Monday, January 20, for early arrivals.

There will be an information bureau at the church in charge of Mr. Jaffray, who has had charge of the information bureau for the Edmonton Exhibition for the past two years.

Mr. Jaffray will have a list of rooms and can tell you of a good place to stay.

If your fare is less than the pool rate, please be ready to hand to the secretary a sum equal to the balance at the time you register. Delegates whose fare exceeds the pool rate will not get their refund until the latter part of the convention, but will register with the other delegates immediately on arrival.

A profitable time is assured—interesting, instructive, enjoyable.

Many locals are sending their maximum delegation.

There never was a time when there were so many problems vital to the farmer demanding urgent attention.

Resolutions from locals are more than double in number those received for any previous convention.

The Associate Board of Trade will welcome delegates at the Depots. Look out for the sign "U.F.A. Welcome Committee." Ask them where to go.

They will put you in touch with members of the Edmonton Auto Club who will drive you to the Convention Hall—guests of the Auto Club.

Don't forget to take in the informal social and dance at the Macdonald Hotel, Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Board of Trade and Rotary Clubs. Those Rotarians are jolly fellows—they'll smooth out the furrows on your face and make you smile.

Wednesday and Thursday evening, there will be addresses that you will want to hear and music that will please.

Mrs. McKinney, M.L.A., will speak on "The Farmers' Opportunity." John Kennedy, veteran grain grower from Manitoba, on "Farmer Candidates."

Hon. Geo. P. Smith, on some vital rural problems.

A Returned Soldier will tell you what the "vets" expect of their country.

W. R. Ball one of our own members, will speak on "How Canada can pay her War Debts."

J. W. Leedy, third vice-president, and Vere Brown, of the Bank of Commerce, will discuss the Canadian Bank Act.

Friday evening will be the "U.F.A. Night" at the Empire Theatre, Edmonton's leading play house, with a special attraction.

On Saturday you'll want to go to the University to hear an expert discuss the points of livestock judging, with demonstrations, in the Livestock Pavilion.

There'll be a little social gathering, too, at the University, so take your good lady along.

The ladies will be the guests of His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Brett, at Government House, on Friday afternoon.

The City of Edmonton is back of the convention with a real Edmonton welcome.

Some program.

Let's make it "Some Convention."

## Director Stauffer Writes

I had intended to do a lot of organizing work in my constituency this fall, but I must say that I am very disappointed on this score, the "flu" having made all such work impossible, as our organization is a voluntary institution, composed of farmers of Alberta, for the advancement of all farm interest. I therefore take a very keen interest in the organization which stands for practical co-operation with all those

## Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

who believe in economic justice and democracy.

Our present economic system is one under which we have had to labor from early morning until late at night in order to establish a little home for ourselves, and in many cases having to deny ourselves the necessities and comforts of life, in order that the privileged class may pile up millions created by the sweat of our brow. Such an economic system is to my mind absolutely wrong and unjust. I am of the opinion that it is up to the organized farmers to make a determined effort to have this unjust economic system changed. Now is the time for a determined and persistent co-operative effort on the part of the farmers' organizations to see that justice is forthcoming.

Now that the war is over, we can direct our energies along other lines. It seems to me that the time is now opportune to make a desperate effort to start to eradicate this obnoxious system of special privileges and graft. We hear on every hand that we are now in a reconstruction period. Reconstruct what? I am afraid if we follow the reconstruction propaganda of the C.M.A. we shall get a wrong idea of what is meant by true reconstruction. The C.M.A. or in other words C.R.I.A. idea is not reconstruction at all, but bolstering up of the old system of privilege and graft—a prop here and a prop there to this old building to keep the structure intact and from toppling over and coming to grief. May God speed the day. I believe it is up to the

Conrich local. We went over to their annual meeting and I was elected president. A new treasurer was also appointed at the request of the late treasurer, who was confined to his bed through illness."

## Morrin Dynamite

At the regular meeting of the Morrin local it was decided to send five delegates to the convention. If possible the membership will be enlarged so that more can be sent. The present membership is 49. L. B. Martin, secretary, states that the local has been dormant for some time, but has come to life with a bang and they are out after members with a vengeance.

## New Year Resolutions

Mrs. Farquharson, newly appointed secretary of the Eye Hill local No. 553, advises that they have decided to hold a meeting every two weeks during the coming year. They intend to make the meetings interesting. Every member has been asked to bring a New Year's resolution for the local to the next meeting, concisely written out on paper, and they expect some good suggestions among these.

## Consort Defies Drawbacks

In the face of "Flu" and other difficulties, Consort local, has increased its membership from 42 last year to 75 in 1918. Thos. J. Carolan, the secretary, is undoubtedly a live one. He is not

## U.F.A. Convention

The Central office has received some enquiries as to whether there is any possibility of annual convention, fixed for Edmonton, January 21 to 24, being postponed on account of influenza. Central office took up the matter with Mayor Joseph Clarke, who has replied as follows:—

"I have had the matter thoroughly dealt with by the medical health officer of the city, who has also consulted with the provincial minister of health, and from his report I do not think that you will have any cause to fear any danger to delegates attending convention here."

The Edmonton medical officer reports that the air in the church where the convention will be held can be completely changed every 20 minutes, and that special precautions will be taken by the health authorities.

organized farmers and laborers, as well as the returned veterans, to take a hand in the preparations for the reconstruction of our economic system.

No bolstering up of this old iniquitous system should be permitted under any consideration. We should insist that a new foundation is laid and construct an entirely new system from the foundation up, and be sure that no special privilege be incorporated, but that a safe and sane structure be raised which will stand for justice and right, privileges for none and equal opportunities for all.

By true co-operation we can raise a structure which will be truly democratic, but we must get in the front line trenches and down the Hun at home. Are you ready to do your share?—Jos. Stauffer, Director, Red Deer Constituency.

## Deserves Success

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett, in accepting the invitation to take part in the opening proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Convention, writes:—

"I will be pleased to be present and participate in the opening proceedings. Trusting you coming convention will be as great a success as it deserves."

"Yours very truly,

"R. G. BRETT, Lieut.-Governor."

## Locals Amalgamate

J. A. McCulloch, the newly elected president of Conrich local, reports: "After rounding up enough of our farmers to organize a new local, we were persuaded to join forces with

satisfied even with this substantial increase, but states that he hopes to see the membership doubled before the end of the year. The Central office wishes them every success in their efforts, and is looking forward with interest to the next report. The local also hopes to send their full quota of delegates to the annual convention.

## Dog Pound Improve Hall

A. J. Borton, secretary of the Dog Pound local No. 286, reports that with the profits made on their picnic last summer, amounting to \$176, they have put a new floor in their hall and have also acquired a piece of land of their own, on which they are going to move the hall. They are looking forward to a series of successful meetings in their new U.F.A. home.

## Blackfoot Elects Officers

Election of officers in the Blackfoot local resulted in Mr. Plater being re-elected as president, he being the only man nominated, all seemed to agree that he performed his duties in a very able manner. W. Symon was elected by a large majority as vice-president. C. G. North resigned the secretaryship on account of being out of touch with members, he not being on the 'phone. Jess Stone was elected to take his place.

## Endorse Hail Act

At the annual meeting of the Youngstown local there were about 40 present. C. F. Brown, of Richdale, gave a very instructive address on the marketing of grain and "Reconstruction," after

which a discussion took place on the new Hail Insurance Act, and a resolution was finally passed unanimously endorsing same. The officers for the coming year were elected at the close of the meeting. The secretary remarks that by mutual discussion and improvement during the months to come that they hope to be able to do their bit towards directing the thoughts of the farmers along right channels.

## U.F.A. Briefs

Three Hills local held their annual meeting December 7. All the 1918 officers were returned for another year by acclamation. Three delegates to the convention were appointed and 11 others signified their intention of paying their own expenses provided they got the necessary credentials, so it is anticipated that the local will be represented by their full quota according to membership.

We have been unable to hold any meetings since the first week in October, a thing we all regret, as the Fall is our best time for holding meetings. One of our lady members has been in charge of the hospital since the outbreak of Influenza, and our men have done service other ways.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Mannville local.

P. H. Donkin, secretary of the Ardenode local, remarks that the prospects of the local for the coming year are good, and although several farmers are leaving the district they hope to keep up their membership.

E. H. Keith, secretary of Seenic Heights local No. 154, reports that in spite of many discouragements, their local is still alive and has a membership of 26 this year.

Blackfoot local recently had under discussion in their local the question of bulls running at large. Secretary Stone now reports that the municipality has issued a bylaw which provides \$100 penalty for those who break the Municipal Bylaws.

"What does your local need most?" is a question on the annual report from sent out from Central office.—"T.N.T." replies one secretary.

The Hanna Herald, is paying considerable attention to the development of the Organized Farmers' Movement. In a recent issue, the Hanna Herald reproduces a part of the editorial, written by President H. W. Wood, in the December issue of The United News. The editor of the Herald referred to the News as "One of the bright new monthlies," and states that he gladly finds room for extracts from President Wood's editorial.

The question of co-operative shipping of stock was discussed at the last meeting of the Colinton local, also whether it would benefit the local if two meetings were held each month instead of one. It was decided not to take any action until the Influenza epidemic had abated.

"We thank you and the Legal Department of the U.F.A. for the able way in which you have settled the scales trouble."—W. R. Forbes, secretary, Kerrimuir local, in a letter to Central office.

Blackfoot local has decided to pay a salary to their secretary, and in order to provide for same, members will pay 50 cents each above the regular membership fee.

A number of our locals are considering the question of how best to assist each other in locating stray animals. Some of the locals are circulating among their members a full list of the brands of members of the local, and each of the members is agreeing to assist in locating animals belonging to any other members. In some districts a small book of brands is being printed and published.



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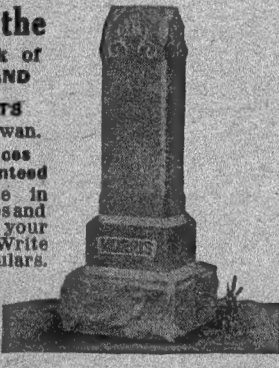
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# Saskatchewan Grain Growers

## New Local at Willowbrook

Under date of December 14, the latest addition to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' was made when Willowbrook decided to form an association. The meeting was held in the office of the local lumber company when W. G. Meays was elected temporary president and J. E. Mills, temporary secretary. The aims of the organization were outlined by R. G. Rothwell, after which the following members were enrolled: A. N. Echeson, W. G. Meays, A. Strandberg, E. F. Anderson, D. Pratt, R. G. Rothwell, George Dunn, J. E. Mills, C. Myers and A. Olson.

It was decided to call it the Willowbrook Grain Growers' Association and when the chairman called for a nomination for president, E. T. Anderson was elected by acclamation. W. G. Meays was elected vice-president, by acclamation. The following were elected as directors: A. Strandberg, R. G. Rothwell and A. N. Echeson.

## Resolution on Wheat Grading

It was decided to forward the following resolutions to the annual meeting, which will be held in Regina during the early part of February:—

"Resolution No. 1.—Resolved that the present system of grading should be changed from the appearance of grain to actual weight and milling qualities of grain; with not more than two milling grades, and these grades to cover the present known grades from one to six; the lower grades to be determined according to value."

"Resolution No. 2.—Resolved that the grading should be done by a number of men representing the farmers' organizations, instead of the present government inspectors."

After some further discussion and a short program the meeting adjourned.

## Touches the Spot

"I think that you touch the heart of the matter when you say the real underlying cause is the lack of vision!" is the opinion expressed by Mrs. L. Bowen, director for district No. five, of the Women's Grain Growers'. This opinion has reference to an article recently appearing on the Grain Growers' page, entitled "The Cause and the Remedy," from the pen of H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization.

In her letter Mrs. Bowen adds: "Thank you very much for the article entitled 'The Cause and the Remedy.' I found it most interesting and feel sure that anyone who has had any experience in Grain Growers' work would most heartily endorse it. I think that the real underlying cause is lack of vision."

"I am of the opinion that the suggested training course endorsed by our last convention would go a long way towards supplying that vision which so many lack; as it would be a means of disseminating a clear conception of the work and ideals of our association."

## Want Railway Facilities

An appeal for better railway facilities is to hand from William A. Flavel, secretary of the Buffalo Horn Grain Growers' Association, which was adopted by this association on December 21, and reads as follows:—

"Resolved, that we, the members of local 141 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, do appeal to the government for help. Whereas, the high freight rates, on account of certain lines not being completed, making connection with the main line from the West; and whereas, the homesteaders in Southwestern Saskatchewan have to endure all kinds of privations and hardships owing to being so far from a railway, we do appeal to the government to have these lines built to meet the demands of the farmers who have opened up this wild tract of country under all kinds of difficulties and disadvantages."

## Looking for Trouble

"Start a scrap down at Central and you won't need a membership drive," is the suggestion made by R. T. Bicketts, secretary-treasurer of Rutland Grain

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Growers' Association, in a recent communication to the G.G.A. headquarters.

This interesting communication was replied to as follows; which others who are looking for trouble would do well to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest:—

"You suggest that we should start a 'scrap' here, at headquarters in order to stimulate interest. It might have that effect. But the big war has proven that it is easier sometimes to start a scrap than it is to get it stopped. After all we must depend on the rank and file of our members to work right along when there is no particular excitement, or any one looking on to applaud or encourage. Those who are fighting against us are well organized and are steadily on the job. This is a constant battle which we should be engaged in every day."

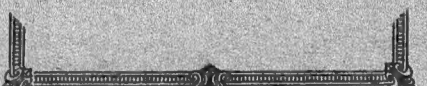
## Want a Paid Secretary

Everything comes to those who wait—if they wait long enough. In the same way some of the problems of life settle themselves, if given the necessary time and thought. This appears to be the case regarding one of the problems of



# Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention Regina

February 18, 19, 20  
and 21



the Grain Growers' Association. Frequent references have been made in these pages to the need of a paid secretary for the district locals and already some of the locals are working out this problem in their own way.

## Getting Together

Under date of December 2, a communication was received at the Central from J. H. Macey, secretary-treasurer of Rosetown Co-operative Association, in which this matter is discussed as follows:—

"Now the epidemic is declining we hope to start our meetings again. We got together with Cleland local on the 5th inst., and to try and amalgamate our trading activities, in this way be able to hire a secretary-manager to attend to our business in town. We hope to build and thus have a permanent place of business and warehouse."

"We expect also to meet regularly to discuss public problems. We expect to let our member, E. T. Myers, M.P., know, that as he represents a purely farming constituency, it is up to him to support the Farmers' Platform as put forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. If we do not get together and fight for what we need it will be our own fault if we have to bear the heavy end of everything. I would like to have a few programs of meetings, and at our first meeting I will make arrange-

ments to get our annual dues forwarded."

## Americans Seek Information

As an evidence of the awakening which is going on all over the American continent, along the lines of the Canadian farmers' movement, it is interesting to record that a communication was received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association a few days ago from Professor James E. Boyle, who has charge of the Department of Rural Economy in the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Writing under date of December 10, Professor Boyle says: "It is my understanding that your association conducts certain economic and social studies during the winter, issuing for that purpose printed or type-written study topics. If you have a set of these copies available I wish you would send one to me. I will be glad to reciprocate in any way I can."

Copies of the Suggestive Studies and other literature of the association have been forwarded to Prof. Boyle, including the Farmers' Platform.

## Help to Halifax Sufferers

Word has been received at the Central office of the Grain Growers' Association, to the effect that the sum of \$15.55 has been collected by the residents of the Eastleigh School District. E. E. Osman, secretary of the district in vouchsafing this information made the interesting statement that this amount has been raised as a result of the efforts of Miss J. C. McRae, the school teacher, who got up a concert which was very much enjoyed.

Instructions have been sent to Mr. Osman to forward the amount to Hon. C. A. Dunning, who has charge of such contributions from this province.

## B.C. Co-operation

"As an eagle stirreth up its nest," is as true in principle, when applied to modern history, as it is true in natural history. Owing to ill-health, P. P. Woodbridge, formerly secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, was compelled to relinquish his position and seek a more moderate climate. He found refuge in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., where he is engaged in fruit growing on his own account.

But the spirit of agitation has not died out, and already he is endeavouring to apply the principles of Grain Growerism amongst the fruit growers of British Columbia. In a communication received a few days ago from Mr. Woodbridge, at the Central office, he stated that he was now engaged in organization and educational work amongst the Okanagan United Fruit Grower, Limited, which is a non-stock, non-profit, co-operative association, along the lines in which he was engaged in the province of Alberta.

Accompanying Mr. Woodbridge's letter were a number of circulars which have been issued by the Fruit Growers' Association, of the Okanagan Valley, in which the following references to the Co-operative movement are emphasized.

From a circular letter issued on August 10, the following are taken: "First Co-operative effort is not a superficial result brought about automatically as soon as you undertake to throw into a common pool your name and certain of your material possessions; but is rather a fundamental principle, the success of which depends on you adding to those material possessions, an intelligent and sympathetic interest in their fate."

"Secondly, co-operative effort is not merely superficial but fundamental, driving down to the very roots of those things which make our civilization today. It is not a matter of form, but rather one of spirit. It bears much the same relationship to private enterprise that Democracy does to Kaiserism. In fact, it is not going too far to say that Co-operation is Democracy and that there is no more room for neutrals in our fight for Co-operation than there is in the war for Democracy overseas."



# Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

**T**HE Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in Brandon on January 8 to 10, in the city hall. The Farmers' Parliament has become one of the recognized institutions of the province. Many of the old timers who took part in the original organization were present, but many new faces were also in evidence.

There was an attendance of about 400 delegates and visitors. This number was somewhat smaller than in previous years due to the influenza epidemic. The enthusiasm was in every way equal to other years and determination to increase the strength and usefulness of the association was everywhere evident. There was keen recognition that the problems of the farmers in the next few years would tax their best efforts.

The first annual convention of the Manitoba Women Grain Growers was held at the same time as the men's convention. Though youthful, the women's organization has made exceptional growth in the first year and it is expected within another year will compare in numbers with the farm women's organizations in the sister provinces.

## Convention Gets Under Way

The convention was formally opened with the singing of the National Anthem. Vice-president J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, presided in place of President Henders, who did not arrive until the afternoon session on account of illness. Rev. M. L. Orchard conducted the scripture lesson and invocation. An address of welcome to the assembled delegates was then delivered by the Mayor of Brandon, Dr. McDiarmid, who, on behalf of the citizens, extended to them most cordially the hospitality of the city. R. J. Avison responded on behalf of the convention. The annual address of the president was then read by W. R. Wood, the secretary. C. H. Burnell, of Oakville, was chosen as recording secretary of the convention, as in preceding years; his first duty after the opening formalities being to record the unanimous carrying of a resolution moved by Peter Wright and seconded by R. J. Avison, expressing the regret of the convention that the Honorary President, J. W. Scallion, was unable to be present and that Roderick McKenzie was also detained from being present by illness in his family. Telegrams to that effect were dispatched to Messrs. Scallion and McKenzie.

The larger part of the first day's session was taken up with the reading of the president's address and the report and annual statement of the secretary, W. R. Wood; the directors' report, presented by J. L. Brown, the address of the president of the Women's Section, Mrs. J. S. Wood, and the report of the secretary of the Women's Section, Miss Mabel E. Finch, which are published elsewhere in this issue. Both the last-mentioned reports were read to the convention by Miss Finch, who also read the report of Miss Amy J. Roe, the former secretary.

Mrs. Wood, who received, on Wednesday morning, a telegram from Elkhorn, announcing the death there of her father, William Jaffray, brother of the late Senator Jaffray, of Toronto, had to leave for Elkhorn. A resolution of condolence was moved by Mrs. A. Tooth and seconded by R. J. Avison, and carried by a standing vote of the convention.

## Permanent Organizer

The reading of Secretary Wood's report and annual statement was followed by a notably vigorous discussion, which continued for more than an hour and in which many of the delegates took part, on the whole subject of ways and means of increasing the membership of the organization and forming new local associations and stimulating their activities.

There was need of increased power in the promotion of the aims and purposes for which the farmers have more reason now than ever before to work unitedly. The need of arousing keener general interest in the fight for economic and social justice and the urgency of increased organization and vigorous action to withstand the influences which are now so powerfully organized and so determined to dominate in the shaping

## Political Action Decided On--Farmers' Platform Ratified--Important Resolutions and Addresses

of the national fiscal policies to serve special privilege in hostility to the principle of a square deal and equal rights to all, was dwelt upon with no lack of justly forcible language.

Special stress was laid upon the urgent need of renewed energy in carrying forward the educational work of the organization.

A resolution, moved by Delegate Chapman, of Souris, and seconded by Mrs. Spicer, of Roaring River, for the appointment of a permanent organizer was thoroughly discussed, and adopted unanimously. Among those who took part in the discussion were Delegates D. S. Cram, of Lauder; Ross and Ireland, of Bethany; Lambert and Bennett, of Pine Creek; Poole, of Kelvin; Hamilton, of Ochre River; Mrs. Muir, of High Bluff; Johnson, of Primrose; Emmond, of Benito; Fortune, of Gilbert Plains; Qualley, of Dakota; Richardson, of Beaver; and others. Among noteworthy and valuable points brought out in the discussion was the fact that while a permanent organizer can render highly important service, the vitality and growth of the organization must depend on the work of the members of the local organizations in giving proof of their value in community service. The truth must be brought home to all the farmers that organization and education and united action are essential for the furtherance of the betterment of the conditions of their life and work. They must all be brought to understand that there are vastly greater things involved than any immediate advantage in dollars and cents.

## The Guide Much Appreciated

Bernj Richardson, of Beaver, said that the most practical work towards the increase of the organization was work to increase the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide. He added that every member of the organization

should aim at having every farmer read The Guide every week. His declaration that the work of educational propaganda carried on by The Guide is of fundamental and vital importance was greeted with applause by the convention, and a resolution moved by W. J. Severidge, of Eli, seconded by Delegate Consul, of Darlingford, that every effort be made to increase The Guide's circulation was carried unanimously.

## Work Planned by Soldiers' Settlement Board

At the joint meeting of livestock men and grain growers, on Wednesday evening, the hall was crowded to the doors with an attendance which also filled the gallery. J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, who presided, called on the first speaker, Professor W. J. Black, chairman of the Dominion Soldiers' Land Settlement Board. Mr. Black gave an outline of the policy which has been decided upon to assist returned men who desire to go into farming. For those who have had no experience in farming, training will be provided followed up by supervision. This will include 12 weeks of instruction and drill in handling horses and operating farm machinery, after which the men thus trained will go to work with farmers until judged by the Qualification Committee to be ready to receive a loan.

## Loans for Men Buying Land

These men will be given a loan up to \$5,000 for land, provided each man who is to receive such a loan, has \$500, or 10 per cent. of the value of the land as an evidence of good faith. He will make repayment in 25 annual instalments at five per cent. interest, and arrangements will be made for which legislation is planned next session in both federal and provincial houses, by which a man will be able to settle on suitable land, reasonably near to a railway, without having to go to very remote

regions. Mr. Black also stated that if speculators holding unused land expected to realize exorbitant prices for it, when such land was required for returned men, they would find themselves greatly disappointed, as this matter would be dealt with in a manner which would commend itself to all fair-minded people. For the purchase of equipment, \$1,500 would be loaned at first, with no interest for two years, after that period interest at five per cent. would be charged.

After two years, an additional \$1,000 will be loaned if satisfactory progress is being made. Already over 1,000 men have had loans. Arrangements are also under way for standard farm houses of four or five types, and for standard implements, and also it is expected to have breaking done by contract, beginning when the snow is gone in the spring, so that 40 acres on each farm will be ready. Mr. Black stated that this policy was decided upon, to give encouragement to the men who went on the land. He closed with an eloquent appeal for the kindly co-operation which he felt sure all good Canadians would gladly give in assisting these returned men who went on to the land to become efficient and successful farmers.

## The Agricultural College and Reconstruction

Principal J. B. Reynolds, of Manitoba Agricultural College, was the next speaker, and he gave an interesting and instructive account of the various ways and methods in which the agricultural college is helping, and will continue to help in the reconstruction after the war. He told of the work of educating young men and women in Agriculture and Home Economics, and of the classes for returned soldiers, school teachers and others, of the many thousands of farmers letters answered, of the bacterial cultures for clover and alfalfa, of testing seed grain, and of the work of experiment and research. In connection with the last mentioned item, he told of how germs of rust had been found as late as last month, living on the wild barley, and that these, when placed under proper conditions of temperature, had sprouted, thus exploding a great deal of what has been heard of the barberry plant being a host for rust, there being only a couple of barberry plants in Manitoba, while there is an immense amount of wild barley.

Principal Reynolds closed with an eloquent setting forth of the true principals for democracy, including equality of economic opportunity. After pointing out that we cannot sell without buying, or buy without selling, he said that since the establishment of the so-called national policy of protectionism in Canada, there has been a continual series of obstructions to this policy.

The next speaker was F. W. Hobson, of Brandon, who made a brief and interesting statement on the new Canadian Thrift Stamps, and pointed out the advantages both personal and national, to be derived from the form of saving thus afforded.

## Manitoba's Wealth of Resources

The closing speaker of the evening, was Premier T. C. Norris, of Manitoba, who delivered an interesting address on the natural resources of the province, the greatest being the fertility of the soil, in addition to which there were the timber resources, the minerals, the fisheries, the furs, and the water powers with their immense prospects of hydro-electric developments. In the course of what he had to say on the problems of reconstruction he suggested the desirability of each community doing everything in its power to look after its returned men from the front.

## Unjust Burdens on Agriculture

The speaker dealt vigorously with the heavy and most unjust burdens placed upon the agricultural industry by the existing fiscal policy of this country, and declared that those burdens would have to be removed or the results would be of a most serious character. There should be no delay in remedying this great injustice he said, and in remedying the also great injustice of too high freight rates. He

## Resolutions Passed by Brandon Convention

Whereas, the recent increase in freight rates places a heavy burden on the community already overloaded, and whereas, in our opinion the said increase has never been justified; therefore, we would strongly protest against it and demand its removal forthwith.

Whereas, the order-in-council rebating the tariff on tractors up to \$1,400 expires automatically in February, and whereas it is vital to the interests of the country that such duties be permanently removed; therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this Grain Growers' Association the order-in-council rebating the duty be passed into law and the time limit removed.

That the Dominion government, be urged to extend and elaborate the systems of milling and baking tests of wheat; that full publicity be given to the results, and that these results of these tests be used in fixing the grades.

That we ask the C.N.R. to provide enough rolling stock to supply us with as many cars comparatively as they are getting at places situated closer to the C.P.R.

That amendments to the car service rules be suggested to allow the "Two box cars in lieu of one stock car" clause be made to apply also on hog and mixed car shipment.

That a department specifically devoted to the study of social educational and economic problems of rural life be established at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

That this convention demand that the government should so revise the laws pertaining to the sale of grain and produce that the rights of the seller may be properly protected to prevent the recurrence of such losses as have been sustained by farmers in the default of the Canadian Farmers' Hay and Produce Exchange.

That this convention of Manitoba Grain Growers Association protests vigorously against the manoeuvring of the railroad companies to secure the payments of freight rates in advance and that we urge our executive to do everything in their power to prevent the government from granting them such an unreasonable privilege.

That the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association petition the legislature of the province to enact at its next session that the present School Library Policy be supplemented by the inclusion of the principle of a special grant of dollar for dollar to assist any school district which raises a local fund for the enlargement and maintenance of a real Community Library.

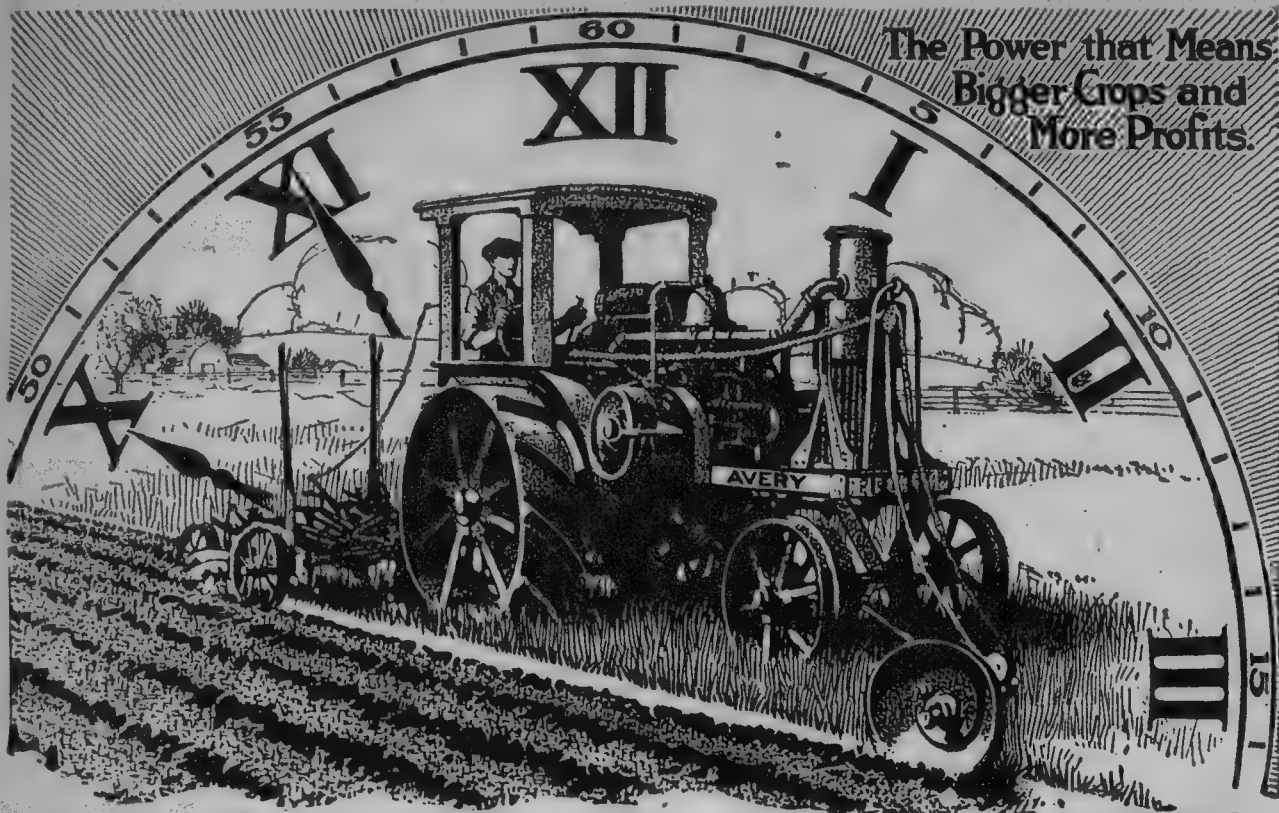
Now that the war is over and the daylight saving scheme as adopted by the government, as a war measure, has proven a disadvantage to the farming community generally; therefore this convention urge the Dominion government not to re-act this legislation.

That we urge that steps be taken to have the rating of farm engines brought under government supervision in order that their horse-power rating, both belt and draw-bar, be according to one standing.

That we urge upon our federal government the necessity of immediately completing the railway to Hudson's Bay with all the harbor and terminal facilities required to handle a large portion of the products of the prairie provinces.

That we urge the Dominion government by permanent enactment of the restriction measures, and of moving as rapidly as possible to the establishment of full prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants.





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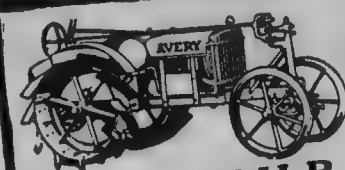
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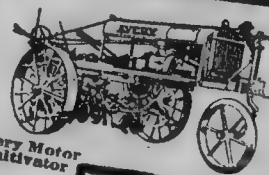
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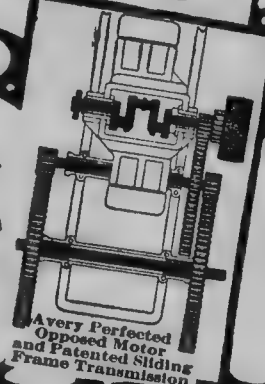
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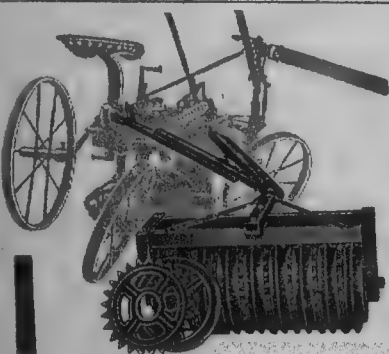
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CHRISTIANSEN IMPLEMENTS, LTD.,  
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I should be glad to have your price on your 12-foot straight shaft Packer and Pulverizer; also to know if this style can be made to attach to your separate Packer, by extension if necessary; also price of your three-section Pulverizer and Mulcher. I want to order one before Spring opens up. A reply will oblige.

Yours truly,  
**SEAGER WHEELER**



*The Reading of Advertising is an Education in Itself*

dwelt upon the false ideas regarding the West, entertained by many in the East, as being largely responsible for the continuance of unjust conditions which burden the West so heavily, and while counselling that the West should not be too drastic in its demands, he dwelt upon the desirability of a better understanding being brought about, and upheld the wisdom of the present line of policy determined upon by the organized farmers.

### Thursday's Sessions

The morning session on Thursday was taken up with the hearing of the reports from the district directors and the auditors' report, of which printed copies were distributed to the delegates. The auditors' report is given in full under a separate heading in this issue of The Guide.

A cordial reception was tendered to two fraternal delegates to the convention, A. G. Hawkes, Percival, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Jean Masson, Montreal, who is identified with the co-operative farmers' organizations of Quebec. Both delivered appropriate addresses to the convention, Mr. Hawkes setting forth vigorously the need of more determination and energy than ever before in carrying on the work of the organized farmers, and Mr. Masson speaking earnestly of the need of linking up the strength of the organized farmers of the whole of Canada in solid unity.

Next came the election of officers. The results are given elsewhere in this issue. The session on Thursday afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the Farmers' Platform, and at the evening session addresses were delivered by Miss Mary P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, on "Woman's Work in the Farmers' Movement"; by Miss M. Kelso, on "Women's Share in Reconstruction"; by Hon. Dr. Thornton, on "The Work of Education in the Province of Manitoba"; and by Lieut. Col. Wood, whose three-and-a-half-years' service at the front as a chaplain enabled him to speak appealingly of the heroism of the Canadian men in France and Flanders and of the debt which Canada owes to the returned men. Dr. Thornton dwelt mainly on the work which is being carried on in the districts of the province where the people are of alien racial origin, and told of the 65 schools which have already been established in those districts and of the devoted work of the teachers in those schools and the remarkable success they are achieving in instilling the spirit of Canadian nationality in the children. He gave many instances of the progress, which is being made by these schools as centres of enlightenment and community betterment. All the addresses were listened to with close attention and were enthusiastically applauded.

### Political Action

On Friday morning, J. W. McQuay, Dauphin, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the resolution in regard to political action with a view to securing the enactment into legislation of the principles set forth in the Farmers' Platform, which was moved by C. H. Burnell, and seconded by Benj. Richardson, Beaver, as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient in the best interests of our nation that the reforms advocated in the Farmers' Platform as set forth by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be enacted into legislation at the earliest possible moment;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we urge our district associations to take the following action:—

"First, to immediately obtain a pledge from their representatives in the House of Commons to work and vote for the enactment into legislation of the reforms embodied in the Farmers' Platform, at the next session of parliament.

"Second, that should the sitting member refuse to take this pledge, or should he fail to support the principles of the Platform during the next session of the Dominion parliament, district associations are urged to immediately take steps to call an open convention of all the electors in their constituency who support the principles of the Farmers' Platform, to make all arrangements to nominate, finance, and elect a candidate in support of this Platform."

In speaking to the resolution, Mr.

Continued on Page 27





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To explain the En-ar-co system of Scientific Refining, let us assume that you have caught and condensed escaping vapor from a teakettle spout. In doing this, you have secured pure water. But along the sides and at the bottom of the kettle, scale has formed—residue that is left over. By placing this pure water in a new kettle and re-boiling it, you will find little, if any, scale in kettle number two.

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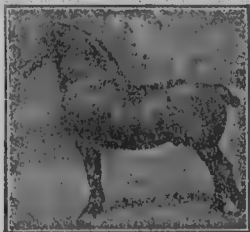
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CANADA'S LARGEST PERCHERON IMPORTERS  
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I have for sale or hire under the Federal system of assistance to horse-breeders, 14 STALLIONS, all of them imported, ranging in ages from three to 18 years old, by such sires as "Bonnie Buchlyvie," "Marcellus," "Royal Guest," "Baron's Pride," "Model Buchlyvie" and others of equally high-class pedigree. I have also two Yearling Stallions, and three Yearling Fillies, of the most fashionable breeding. Anyone looking for a good stock or show horse should see my Clydesdales.

I will also sell two Hackney Stallions and two Hackney Mares.

In Shorthorns I will sell three Imported Bulls, one to two years old; two Bulls, imported in dam, nine months old; nine Bulls of my own breeding, seven months to two years old; six bull calves. Females of all ages.

Among the imported bulls for sale are "Nonpareil Star," 118605, three years old, a straight "Nonpareil," sire "Premier Earl," dam "Cluny Nonpareil III," "Royal Meir," 20 months, sire "Cluny Prince Edgar," 124810, dam "Roan Lady," B Vol. 60, by "Lavender Hero," 109138. "Nonpareil Boy," two years, sire "Oelmyne Boy," 180285, dam "Nonpareil 49th," Vol. 58 E. "Augusta Pride," nine months, a straight "Augusta," sire "Bequhan Pride," 111114, dam "Augusta 92," and a "Brawith-Bud" calf, imported in dam, sire "Monkshood," Vol. 63 H.

Write me for Full Particulars.

**John Graham - Carberry, Man.**

Branch at Three Hills, Alta.

## Livestock Week at Brandon

*Good Attendance—Animated Discussions—Satisfactory Progress*

A VERY good attendance of Manitoba farmers and a few from the sister provinces, gathered at Brandon during the week beginning January 6, to hold the annual meetings of the various provincial breed associations and also to discuss the many vital questions at present affecting the welfare of the livestock industry. The meetings were most educative and interesting; in fact it might be stated, that at very few previous meetings of a similar nature have Manitoba stockmen entered with more zeal and zest, and displayed such keen interest in the addresses and discussions, as well as in the affairs of the associations to which they belong as was evidenced at the convention just closed.

### Corn v. Roots

The proceedings started off with an able paper from W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Brandon; a man who has done much for the livestock industry of the province. Mr. McKillican took for his subject: "Corn and Roots for Feed," and stated that these crops can be grown in the province with success, despite perhaps an occasional failure.

He favored the growing of corn for silage and thought it could be raised more cheaply and fed more economically than roots. He also stated that the growing of corn was of particular benefit to the land itself, in a part taking the place of summerfallow, and wheat and other crops following corn gave invariably heavy yields. Mr. McKillican strongly advocated the feeding of corn to steers either as a silage or as dry feed, and quoted good results obtained by the experimental farm in this direction. On the other hand, Joseph Chapman, of Hayfield, who led the discussion on Mr. McKillican's papers, told the meeting of his experiences in feeding roots and was of opinion that roots as a feed crop were ahead of corn. He pointed out the danger of frost, the heavy expense entailed in the purchase of corn imple-

ments, the unsuitable period of the year in which corn must be harvested, and the lack of proper care with ensilage.

W. H. English, of Harding, who grows both corn and roots, took up the discussion and strongly favored corn, emphasizing the necessity of procuring good seed, and was most enthusiastic over the results obtained in feeding corn to cattle. Mr. English also gave a few pertinent details on the growing of corn. Principal Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, was the next speaker and gave a highly instructive address on the reconstruction period which is following the close of the war and how the livestock breeders should be prepared to meet it. The speaker stated that if the livestock men were to take their part in the upbuilding of Canada, they had three things to perform: First, they must help to build up and restore the depleted herds of Europe. If this problem was to be left to individual breeders it would be a slow process and of little benefit to Canada, but if there was government action or Allied action there was every prospect of a steady demand for good livestock from this country to Europe. Principal Reynolds took for his second point the future need of, and laid particular stress on the necessity of a national livestock policy, and stood out strongly for standardized market grades for livestock, on the same principle as the grading of grain. He also urged his audience to pay much more attention to the grading up of their herds; and thirdly, he strongly advocated the potent value of close co-operation between breeders of livestock themselves. He urged the use of pure-bred sires to head grade herds and pointed out the necessity of every farmer keeping some kind of livestock.

In conclusion he spoke of the need of improvement in the dairy herds, and gave it as his opinion that dairy herds could not be profitably operated with animals which gave less than 5,000 pounds of milk in the year.

## Swine Breeders' Meeting

Mr. Strachan, the president, called a large meeting to order on Tuesday morning. The secretary's report showed that the society was in a prosperous condition with a membership of 71 members in 1918 as against only 40 in 1917. D. W. Agnew was elected for president, W. C. McKillican, vice-president, assisted by J. Strachan, F. H. Wieneke, A. C. McPhail and Andrew Graham, as directors for 1919.

D. M. Johnstone, Dominion representative at the Union Stock Yards, gave an instructive address on "Market Types of Swine." He said in part as follows: "The hog was the aristocrat of the stockyards, for a 10 or 15 cent drop was soon known in all departments. For the normal trade conditions with Great Britain which would soon be resumed, it would be necessary to grow hogs here especially adapted to produce bacon in the finest kind of Wiltshire sides (40-75 pounds in weight), the part of the hog that was actually exported. In this side there should not be too much fat, and it should be streaked with lean. We could not compete here with the Americans in producing the fat hog that followed the steer in the corn belt in fairs. The two big competitors in the British market will be Denmark and Ireland. Co-operative producing and marketing associations have in these latter two countries developed the smoother uniform bacon type of hog, which commands a higher price in England. It was the large city fresh pork trade in the big cities of the States which provides the demand for the fat hog there, among the great foreign population and the negroes in the south. The fat pork demand in Canada was more or less limited to the lumber woods."

A great deal of misconception exists as to the grading of hogs. A selected hog is one that is supposed to cut out a prime Wiltshire side, and weighs from 170 to 220 pounds normally, although the special demands of the war periods have included hogs from 150 to 270 pounds. About 75 per cent. of the

hogs marketed go as selects, with the Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire breeds predominating. The select hog will dress about 73 per cent. average, while the thick fat hog seen more in Calgary and Edmonton yards, dresses a little higher. The light or unfinished hog below 150 pounds down to 120, supplies the fresh pork trade here. It is a prematurely finished hog, generally the fault of the feeder, and yields soft bacon. They take a one to three cent cut on Winnipeg market. The overfat and heavy hog from 250 to 310 pounds, if thick and smooth, is only cut one cent, while bigger ones are cut up to four cents, depending upon quality and flabbiness. The heavy American fat hog is smoother and cuts up better than our sows, in which there is a heavy run each fall on account of the one litter a year system and which take a four cent cut on the average. If well fed and rounded up they sell for more, e.g., the tidy kind of sow is often cut only from one to two cents. Stags are cut six cents while boars run a hard market in Winnipeg. The ideal weight to market hogs is around 175 pounds. At any rate the cost of upkeep is greater over the select weight and is not in the interests of trade. The stockyards is the best place to sell, for several reasons. Prices are as high as any, proper grading is received on shipments, drovers' premiums in buying at country points are saved, and hogs can be shipped co-operatively to advantage. Considerable loss is suffered by farmers through carelessness in shipping. From 70 to 75 selects should go in a car, should be well bedded, particularly in winter and should not be mixed up with cattle, through flimsy partitions. If the hog's belly is kept warm in winter and cool in summer he will ship alright."

Several representatives of railway companies spoke up for the splendid service that the stockyards were rendering, and protested against the great amount of careless shipping done,



## THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body:—It is penetrating, healing, and for all kinds of Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Cancers, Boils, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, and all other skin diseases. No equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for  
**Sore Throat**  
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Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."  
OTTO A. BEYER,  
Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for Booklet No. 1.  
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## 100 PERCHERONS 100

Head headed by the Champion, "Lord Nelson," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorn too.

Address either—

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DOTTINEAU, N. Dak., or KRAMER, N. Dak.

## FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Boars and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Deloraine, Man.

## Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams. Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds.

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Livestock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the Ketchum Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Box 501, Ottawa, Ont. Write for samples and prices.

**Dr. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R. Kingston, Ont.

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Our Brands:  
Jay Dove Owl Lone Star  
36% 38 1/2% 41% 43%  
Protein Protein Protein Protein  
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IN PODS. CAR LOTS.

**F. W. BRODE & CO.** Estab. 1875  
MEMPHIS, TENN.  
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## How to Breed Live Stock

**Free Book** Write today. A postcard will do. How to Breed Live Stock—A book of 100 pages, giving information on the breeding and feeding of cattle, sheep and hogs. Also, the value of live stock, and how to get the most out of it. A free booklet. Write today. Just mail a postcard to the NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ANIMAL BREEDING, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

in which the railroads paid no claim and the shipper was the loser.

A strong resolution for the government grading of meat in abattoirs was moved and carried unanimously. It reads as follows:—

"Whereas the Manitoba Swine, Cattle, Sheep and Horse Breeders' Associations in annual joint convention assembled, are convinced that much of the dissatisfaction as to the apparent discrepancies in price between livestock on the hoof and finished animal products when placed on the markets arises mainly from the lack of established government grades for meat; And whereas this joint convention is convinced that the proper place for grading of meats to take place is in the abattoirs; therefore be it resolved that this joint convention at once press upon the Dominion government, through the livestock branch, the importance of immediately taking steps to have all meats and meat products in all the abattoirs in Canada graded, and the grades stamped thereon before the same can be offered for sale."

"Further resolved that this resolution be brought to the attention of the government by a special committee to be chosen from the joint executives of the four associations."

"Further be it resolved that if the government, under the livestock and livestock products act, or any other act bearing on such matters, has not the power to deal with this matter and establish such grading, that the livestock and livestock products act be amended at the coming session of the Dominion house so as to grant full and sufficient powers for the establishment of such a system of grading."

In the unavoidable absence of Prof. Shaw, the superintendent of the Experimental Farm, W. C. McKillican took over the subject of the advantages of Livestock Sales to lead in the discussion. For many years association sales had marked milestones of progress both in Great Britain and United States, said the speaker. As the sales were strengthened there was an advance each year in better stock, realizing better prices. Sales carefully conducted, he thought, were a convenience to buyer and seller, helped to advertise breeds and fixed values. They had been a great success in Brandon. The speaker moved the resolution for the government grading of livestock.

## Meeting of the Horse Breeders

One of the best attended meetings of the week was that of the Horse Breeders' Association, and at times the discussion of the matters before this meeting showed how keenly some of the provincial government policies for the furtherance of the livestock industry are followed and criticized by the members of the breed associations. The meeting was under the chairmanship of Freeman Rice, of Binscarth, and after the minutes had been read and adopted, and the favorable financial status of the association laid before the members, the question of raising the membership fees was brought up, but nothing was done regarding the matter, the meeting agreeing to allow the fee to remain as it was.

Another motion to increase the number of directors also failed to get through.

A long discussion took place regarding the weight of some stallions which were turned down for federal club work last year, and the following motion was the result of the discussion: "That horses, rising three years old, weigh not less than 1,450 pounds; horses rising four, 1,650 pounds; and horses over that age, not less than 1,700 pounds."

Andrew Graham, of Roland, asked if anything had been done to put forward the claims of Canadian breeders towards securing their share of the overseas trade but could elicit no information on this point.

W. J. Elder read an interesting letter from Lt. Col. McGrae, who called attention to the drop in the price of geldings in the old country following the signing of the armistice, and also of the opportunity afforded western men who had too many misfits, or cayuse stock, to get rid of same, by having them canned and sold for food consumption, for the use of the peoples of Europe, who use horse-flesh as food. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as fol-

# How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By J. A. BUTLER

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.

### Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further inquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arrant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods, I bought the worst balky, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00."

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00, and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her.

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00.

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00.

### How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up

"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.



### Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc., etc. Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to

accomplish anything and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war demands have placed a premium on horses.

### Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 61, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.

## SUNNYBROOK FARM, Stony Plain, Alta.

Special offering of Berkshires—20 head of Boars and Sows, four to five months old, bred by "Amen Rival" 148 Imp. These are of the most approved long bacon type, and very smooth. Other pigs all ages. Also a few good Tamworths four to five months old. Am looking orders for spring pigs, straight American bred, American and Canadian, also American and English crosses. Year old 8-piglets, hogs from cows giving 70 to 80 pounds milk at the present time.

Buy the Best—Write for Prices I will be glad to supply. Proprietor

WILLIAM GILBERT



"Gay Lad 10th,"  
Champion Bull at Calgary,  
1918.

## Willow Springs Ranch

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700 Head of Pure-breds, headed by "Gay Lad 10th," "Gay Lad 40th," "Fairfax Perfection," and other noted herd leaders.

A number of one and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers. Come and look them over. Prices Reasonable.

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Ranch at Crossfield, Alta. JOHN BLISS, Herdsman.

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Registered mares with colts at side and bred again; registered fillies, stallions one to five years old; grown ourselves the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported.

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MIDWAY SALES STABLES, CALGARY, ALTA.

Have a wide connection among breeders throughout Western Canada. Specialise in selling pure-bred stock. If you are arranging a sale write me early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the year. Rates reasonable. Satisfaction assured. Horses for sale privately, or by auction. Sales: MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.





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Feeding wormy animals is wasting food. They eat more but they do not thrive.

Every farmer wants to be up to the limit of production now while the hungry world is calling for food. Make every pound of feed you feed do its whole duty.

Drive out the worms and condition your stock for growth, for milk, for work—for beef, mutton and pork, by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

### Eliminate Waste and Increase Production

Over three million farmers in the United States and Canada are feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic regularly

#### BECAUSE

It means healthy, thrifty animals free from worms. It contains *Tonics to improve the appetite, Laxatives for the bowels, Vermifuges to expel worms, Aids for digestion, Ingredients which have a favorable action on the liver and kidneys.*

The dealer in your town will sell you Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to your needs and refund your money if it does not do what is claimed. Buy 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, to start with. Feed as directed and see how your animals thrive.

Why pay the peddler twice my price?

**Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**  
will help make your hens lay now

25-lb. Pail, \$3.00 100-lb. Drum, \$10.00  
Smaller packages in proportion

**Dr. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio**

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

### TAZEWELL COUNTY PERCHERONS

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With a hundred breeders in the county, we can supply carloads of young stallions, with bone, size and quality. A few mares for sale.

**C. G. STARR, Secretary, Court House, PEKIN, Ill.**  
THE PURE-BRED COUNTY



### Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

SHORTHORN BREEDERS in the province should associate themselves with the club for the advancement of the breed in Saskatchewan and for the advantages that result from the co-operation of those whose interests as breeders are identical. Membership, \$2.00 Write the Secretary-Treasurer for particulars.

Hon. President: DEAN RUTHERFORD. Secretary-Treasurer: H. FOLLETT, Duval. President: R. W. GASWELL.

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd Headed by the Two Great Bulls:—

"OAK BLUFF HERO," by Imp. "Oakland Star," and "WILLOW RIDGE MARQUIN," by Imp. "Gainford Marquis."

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lows: President, Freeman Rice, Binscarth; vice president, John Scharff, Hartney; directors, W. McKirdy, Andrew Graham, A. C. McPhail and John Crawford. John Graham was reelected to represent the horsemen on the Western Canada Livestock Union.

Dr. Shoults, V.S., Winnipeg, then gave a short address on the horse market and the possibility of a profitable export trade in geldings to the old country. The speaker gave it as his opinion, that such an export trade would not develop to any great extent, as the United States, being nearer the sea-board, could furnish the horses cheaper.

He thought, however, that Western Canada would find a good market for heavy horses for the lumber trade, which will develop shortly in B.C. owing to the recent purchase by Britain of an immense quantity of Canadian lumber.

#### The Stallion Policy

W. W. Fraser, the livestock commissioner for the province, was the next speaker on the need of improving the quality of sires, and the government's policy to meet the situation. Mr. Fraser cleverly steered clear of the main issue, whether he was in favor or against the scheme could not be gathered from his remarks and it was left to J. H. Evans, the deputy minister of agriculture, to explain the policy. Mr. Evans vigorously supported the government's policy of supplying stallions at cost to any farmer who required same, referring to the great lack of good sires in the province. He also pointed out that the government had no intention whatever of entering into competition with the breeders. He stated that if there were available horses in the province these would be purchased there first. At this juncture it was stated that the quality of the horses in the province was deteriorating, but judging from the exhibits of young stock at Brandon fairs for the past few years, this statement, to anyone who had followed these fairs closely, is hard to reconcile with actual facts, or with the favorable statements of competent judges who officiated at these fairs.

Just as vigorously as Mr. Evans advocated the department's policy, John Graham, of Carberry, M.P.P., opposed it. Mr. Graham was fully convinced from his own information that no stallions were to be bought by the government in the province, but were to come from the States, and maintained that the class of stallions the government intended to buy would not improve the stock in the province.

He referred to the recent winter fair at Guelph, at which he judged, and stated that the third prize stallion there was bred in Saskatchewan, while the two horses above him were imported animals. That Mr. Graham had very strong support in the meeting was evident from the remarks of Andrew Graham, Jas. Burnett, Freeman Rice, W. J. McConnell, Jas. Bousfield, and others who flatly opposed the policy.

Mr. John Graham further stated that a scheme for bringing out high-class horses from Scotland, which can only be purchased there for big money, but which would undoubtedly raise the standard of horse flesh in the province, was worth the government's assistance and consideration, but of course these horses would not be procurable this year. There is much, however, in the plan to recommend it. This, of course, would refer more particularly to horses of the Clydesdale breed. The discussion here ended and the meeting adjourned without any resolution being put favoring or condemning the scheme.

There are quite a few horses of all the breeds required in Manitoba which should suit the purpose of the provincial government.

### Joint Meeting

The hall was crowded at the joint meeting of the Livestock Association, on Tuesday night. The Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, led in the program. He reviewed the crop yields of the province for the year, indicating an average crop, with a fairly prosperous outlook although the price of wheat was still in doubt. There was room for tremendous development in livestock yet he thought, with millions of acres yet unused. The government ven-



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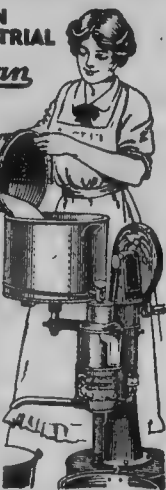
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ture in assisting the dairy industry had met with success, and every cent lent out had been returned. Manitoba now takes the leading place among the provinces in Canada in quality of dairy products, having captured 16 out of 24 prizes at the last dairy show down East. The appointment of instructors and official graders was having good results, and Manitoba butter was now recognized by its grade on the continent, like No. 1 Northern wheat. In assuming responsibility for the stallion scheme the government was confronted by a steady decrease in numbers of good horses to such an extent that the enrollment act could not be strictly enforced. The horses at the smaller fairs are deteriorating. The scheme merely provided for securing good horses if there were applications for same.

### Western Manager C.P.R.

Many farmers got to appreciate the side of the transportation companies much better through the address of Chas. Murphy, general manager of C.P.R. western lines. On the interdependence of the producer and the transportation companies, he referred to the serious blow to the C.P.R. when Dr. Rutherford went over to the Railway Commission. The farm and transportation companies could not work independently, and should get together more frequently to learn and adjust grievances. One of the most serious handicaps in the West was shrinkage in long hauls making quick transportation desirable. Refrigeration has reached such a state of perfection that it had revolutionized the meat business. Now the ideal was to have abattoirs so situated as to avoid the longer trips for livestock and carry the dressed meat the long distances to seaboard. There is a great waste too in the non-use of stock cars for a large portion of the year. The C.P.R. he said, established the Moose Jaw daily freight for livestock which connected with all branch lines as nearly as possible for Winnipeg, providing one of the best services known, and would improve wherever it was shown feasible. More stock were being sent back West—a very good sign—and Mr. Murphy here propounded the economic ideal both for the farms and the railway, that the more stock was kept, slaughtered and hauled in Canada, the more industries would be created here out of by-products. He made a strong plea for the conservation of our resources and self-development, stating that we had barely awakened up as yet to the advantages that we have here in our own Canada. He urged the desirability of the farmer looking after his own stock en transit or else shipping co-operatively. The Union Stock Yards, owned by the three railways were of great magnitude and fitness, but would grow and improve to keep right up with the producer. Controlled by people independent of any motive except service, they afforded the best kind of market. Mr. Murphy's address, rich with humorous references, was appropriate and very well received. It should result in much good in that it showed how glad the railways would meet the farmers to improve their service.

### Hon. Duncan Marshall

Mr. Marshall came to Manitoba for closer personal acquaintance, he said. The subject which has been chosen for him, viz., "How Canada Could Get Her Share of the European Market," was a very difficult one. The Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, had obtained first-hand information on the subject through Professor Carlyle, who went over in charge of Geo. Lane's exportation of Percherons. It had been found that there had been a very great shortage of draft horses with sales in summer running very high, and exchange stables one-third full. The London Livestock Journal warns against the remount commission putting too many of the surplus army horses in the British market, for prices have already broken £40 to £50 over there. In spite of the fact that 60,000 Percherons were commandeered for the American forces in France, there were as many Percheron foals in La Perche now as normally, a great tribute to the husbandry of the old Frenchman in breeding every available mare. It was not expected that La Perche would export for a year or two, however.

The requirements of the cattle mar-

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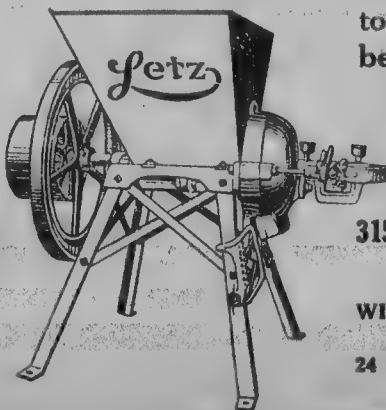
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	10-ton Lots	50-ton Lots	100-ton Lots
No. 1 Upland	\$20.00	\$19.00	\$18.00
No. 2 Upland	17.00	16.00	
Meadow	19.00	18.00	
Green Wheat	15.00	14.00	13.50

I have on hand for immediate shipment: 1,000 tons Green Wheat, 200 tons Meadow Hay, 100 tons No. 2 Upland and 500 tons No. 1 Upland.

Free freight rates still available to Saskatchewan and Alberta farmers. Prices good until February 10, 1919.

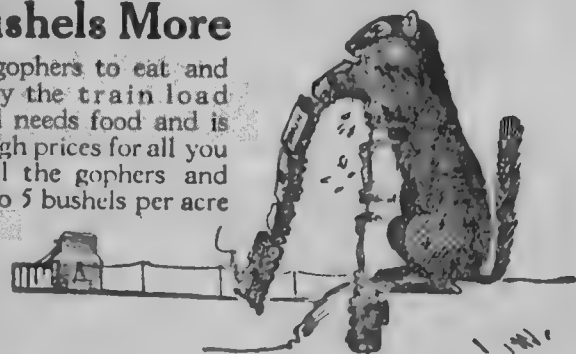
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40 acre size, 60c; 100 acre size, \$1.20. Buy through your local Association at wholesale prices.

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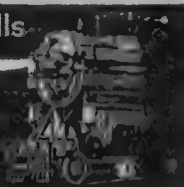
Every farmer who continually poisons Gophers Spring, Summer and Fall serves his country well for he increases crops.

One pair outwears Two pairs of ordinary overalls.

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ket could be more definitely calculated. In France and Belgium cattle were largely raised for dairy purposes, and the Danes want dairy cattle for their greatly depleted herds. The Holstein breed was largely favored in Holland and Belgium. There was an embargo in Great Britain on Holsteins from Holland, but not from America, so that Canada should have a good market for any good big dairy cattle that she had to spare.

Mr. Lane had tried an experiment in exporting stockers to France in a 1,000 order. Beef is very high in price over there and there is an abundance of juicy grass in that country equal to any grass that the speaker had seen. A good beef steer of about 1,200 pounds in France, was worth about \$300, and could be easily fattened to perfection. The demand for grade cattle was not known, but nothing so stimulated the livestock industry as a foreign demand on well established lines. The Dominion government is arranging for credits for the devastated countries to purchase livestock here, but the situation here right in America is such that we need have no fear for the immediate future. The world had learned to eat meat. The startling information has just been revealed that the remaining population in Great Britain consumed 40 per cent. more meat than the whole population did before the war, due to higher wages and better conditions of living. It is not a period of depression that faces us but one of commercial war, and if agriculture is stimulated, everything else in this country will benefit. Mr. Marshall drew a clear illustration of the stimulation that the cattle industry is enjoying across the line where whole states were beginning to grow good cattle, where before there was nothing but the poorest degenerate stuff. Even in Manitoba, the speaker ventured, for one good animal there were five or six not quite so good. The higher prices of cattle and feeds were relegating the nondescript cattle to the shambles as fast as they could go, and better cattle were being fed instead. The demand had never been so great before for first-class breeding stock, exemplified in sales like that of Gillespie's, where unfitted cattle off grass brought nearly \$1,200 on an average.

The way to pay off the huge debt that had been necessitated in such a noble cause, was more or less clearly indicated. Some government must have

some policy for settling up this country with carefully selected immigration to help pay off our liabilities by livestock production. And in the era of still greater production to follow the war, the demand for good breeding stock right at home here for the next five years cannot be met in double that time predicted the speaker. To economically back up our breeding business, the export meat business must be developed in Europe. As mentioned by the C.P.R. official present, with new standards in refrigeration, new abattoirs, more productive settlers, a greater era was dawning for Canada if some essential things in government are attended to.

The applause was deafening when Mr. Marshall declared with ringing fervor that the biggest things the Canadian government could do were to give our sons and daughters the kind of agriculture training that would take them back to the land to farm contentedly, to love livestock and make the best of livestock breeders, to take off the burdens of taxation on the farmer, and to free every market if they can; then to tax the man who can afford to pay, tax his income to the last cent and leave him a living. That is what will make Canada great, will make homes with happy and contented people. The greatest thing, that he could think of, was to so train our boys and girls that they saw the dignity in the things that had to be done every day on the farm, in the care and management of the stock, similar to that obtaining in the great livestock districts of the Old Country, and so that they would want to build real homes on the farm itself.

There had been enthusiasm, energy and vitality in the discussions and resolutions of the various speakers and associations up to this time at the convention, but the eloquent effort of Mr. Marshall brought the breeders to a climax of optimism in the appreciation of good livestock itself, in the part it should play in the reconstruction period, and in the era of the tariff, freedom that must come. His humorous sallies put the audience in the best of humor throughout. The previous speaker, Mr. Murphy, had chaffingly apprised the farmers that the railways had fed their stock 3,000,000 gallons of water in 1918, for which they got 15 cents a pound. Mr. Marshall greeted that with no surprise for corporations periodically watered stock for their own benefit, he said.

## Sheep Breeders and Co-operative Wool Association

The sheep breeders met on Wednesday morning with the president, T. Jasper, of Harding, in the chair. In spite of the loss of \$100 in cancellation of sheep sale in the fall, due to the influenza, there was a good balance on the right side. Geo. Gordon, of Oak Lake, was elected president; W. R. Bowman, of Alexander, vice-president, with Geo. Allison, J. R. Hume, Thos. Jasper and John Strachan, directors. The meeting was then thrown open to all wool growers to meet in conjunction with the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. Mr. Wilson, of Maple Creek, in the unfortunate absence of Mr. Arkell, the manager, addressed the meeting with a view to answering any questions or grievance that the sheep men might have in connection with the marketing of the 1918 clip. Several misconceptions existed said the speaker in the wool growers' ideas of marketing details. The same grades of wool did not always command the same prices, e.g., the Australian off the ranges of the same grade brings a higher price than ours, and the same is true of that from western ranges of Alberta and Manitoba. Climate has a great deal to do with the quality in the grade. Wool differs with wheat in Western Canada in this respect. Manitoba wool sold on its merits in the Boston market and not on grading, bringing a somewhat lower price than Saskatchewan domestic or Alberta range. This is due to climate, care, and to more merino and fine woolled blood in the range sheep and in the newer breeding provinces.

The price received this year for wool sold in U.S. was also beyond the control of the wool association, when it reached Boston where the U.S. Quartermaster Department took it over. The

new company was working under great handicaps this year. It was a big, new venture. Such unavoidable difficulties as congestion of freight in Toronto, strikes, delay after delay necessitated for securing of export and import licenses, waiting for warrants for payment, the "flu" epidemic putting 50 per cent. of the staff hors de combat right in the thick of the wool rush, cramped and unsanitary quarters in Toronto, all contributed to hold things up. We were lucky then by just getting Saskatchewan wool into Boston in the nick of time. The dumping of Australian wool on Canadian market upset all calculations in this year's venture and required a complete change in plans, for Canadian wool couldn't compete with 40 cent Australian wool. Altogether about 86,000 pounds of Manitoba wool has been sold to Canadian manufacturers, practically the same percentage as from Saskatchewan and Alberta. Mr. Wilson's answers were quite frank throughout and he was sure, he said, that while the organization had been severely handicapped this year that the system of co-operation was the only safeguard for the western farmer. He predicted that co-operative selling would be of special value next year on the falling market. If we, as wool growers, do not stand together next year, we will lose out altogether, for neither the private wool dealers nor manufacturers hold any brief for the farmer. Without a Dominion-wide organization last year, there would have been an embargo against shipping wool into U.S., in which case there was the Jonah of Australian wool at 40 cents in the grease competing against Manitoba wool in the open market.

Several prominent sheep breeders and



shareholders like Andrew Graham, Geo. Gordon and W. H. English, made pleas for stronger and improved co-operative effort for selling wool in 1919.

The deputy minister, Mr. Evans, explained that the local government was not responsible in any way for the disposal of wool but had been and were always at the service of the sheep-breeders in their co-operative venture in accumulating and handling the wool, in looking after records, etc., which proved a no light task and one fraught with a great deal of worry this year. He said that the quality of sheep and wool must be improved by the use of good sires. He strongly urged more careful attention to the registration of pure-bred stock as many serious losses had come under his notice through carelessness in this regard. The faithful and gratuitous services of the government and Mr. Evans were appreciated in the following resolution:—

Moved by W. I. Smale and, seconded by Andrew Graham,

"That the sheep breeders and wool growers present express their hearty appreciation of the work done by the department of agriculture and especially by J. H. Evans, deputy minister in assembling the wool for co-operative sale."

Miss Hind, of the Free Press; Geo. Gordon, W. I. Smale, secretary-treasurer of all the breed associations; J. H. Evans, deputy minister; and Andrew Graham, were chosen to represent the shareholders of the co-operative wool association at the annual meeting in Toronto in February.

### Cattle Breeders' Meeting

W. H. English, of Harding, presided over a large attendance of cattle breeders assembled for their annual meeting, on Wednesday, January 8.

Secretary Smale, having read the minutes and presented the financial report, both of which were unanimously adopted, the later showing a substantial balance to the credit of the association, chiefly from the result of the bull sale, held last spring, the meeting turned to the question of insurance rates levied by the packing houses as a means of protecting themselves against loss from tubercular animals.

F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn; John Graham, of Carberry; Dan Johnston, Dominion representative of the Union Stockyards; W. C. McKillican, Brandon; and others, having fully expressed their views on the matter the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, the imposition by the packers on their initiative of an assessment of one-half per cent. of the value of all stock sold in Canadian stockyards is inequitable inasmuch as it is levied and collected on all stock, whether for slaughter or resale.

"This association is of the opinion that it would be to the advantage of the producers (and not in any way to the disadvantage of the consumers) if the collection of the same by the present arbitrary method be abolished and that in future the onus of providing for any loss from the decisions of the inspectors of the meat division of the health of animals branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture be borne in such manner as may be approved by the said department.

"And that this matter be referred to the Western Canada Livestock Union at their forthcoming meeting to ensure concerted action of western producers."

#### The Scrub Bull

Professor Reynolds, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, tendered a resolution towards suppressing the menace of the scrub bull running at large.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, who was present, told of the means provided by his department of agriculture in Alberta to check this pest. The following resolution was finally the outcome of a long discussion:—

"Whereas, it is generally claimed by livestock breeders that the keeping of scrub bulls—bulls of inferior quality or of inferior pedigree, or both—by breeders and farmers in this province as an obstacle to the improvement of our cattle. So far as this obstacle can be lessened or removed by legislation, co-operation or education it is apparent that the interests of the livestock industry demand prompt and effective measures.

"With regard to the immediate need of livestock improvement in the province of Manitoba to meet the demands of our local and export markets and

with regard to the obstacle mentioned, be it resolved: 'That owners allowing bulls to run at large outside the bounds of their own lands shall be liable to a fine of \$50 for a first offence and in case of a second offence the animals in question shall be removed and placed under other control, and that the enforcement of this law be placed in the hands of the provincial police.'

"That a distributing agency be organized for providing bulls of approved character and breeding to individual farmers and to committees after the manner of the government plan for distributing stallions."

The following office-bearers were elected for 1919:—

J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, president; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, vice-president; directors, Jas. I. Moffat, Carroll; J. R. Hume, Souris; Kenneth McGregor, Brandon; J. G. Barron, Carberry. The directors for the winter fair board are Messrs. Hume, English and Barron, while the representative to the Western Canada Livestock Union is Andrew Graham, Roland.

A very instructive paper was given by Jas. I. Davidson, Myrtle, Man., on "The Sire as a Factor in Building up a Pure-bred Herd."

Mr. Davidson pointed out what good sires had done for the large Shorthorn breeders in Britain and the United States, and spoke of the influence such sires as "White Hall Sultan," "Avondale," "Maxwalton Commander" had on the Shorthorns, and "Dale," "Perfection," and others on the Herefords.

"Dehorn your cattle," was the slogan. Dan Johnstone, of the Union Stockyards, offered the breeders at the end of a short, pithy talk on the results of using quality sires, as reflected in the Stockyards and with this address the annual meetings of the Manitoba Livestock men came to a conclusion.

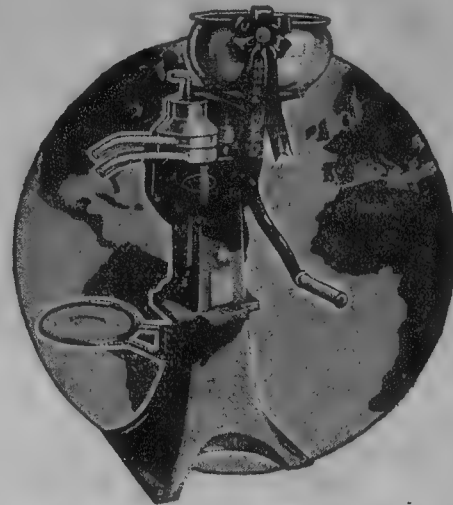
### Shorthorn Show and Sale

An event of very great importance to the Shorthorn industry of Western Canada will take place on April 3 and 4, at Brandon, Man. The first show and sale of approximately 150 head of high-class stock of the shorthorn breed, contributed to by the breeders of the prairie provinces will take place on these dates. The bulls and females to be sold will be of the best possible quality and breeding and will be carefully selected. The purpose of this sale is for the encouragement of the industry in the West, by bringing purchasers from the States and Eastern Canada to an offering of the best of the breed the West can produce.

There is no doubt of the success of this forthcoming show and sale, and there is less doubt of the far-reaching effect for good it will have on the western Shorthorn trade. The scheme, we believe, originated with the Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Alberta, who has done much to further the cause of good livestock, and it has the unqualified support of all Shorthorn men of Western Canada whether they will be contributors or not. As already stated the cattle will be carefully selected and only the cream will be offered. This sale and show marks another milestone in the advance of the "red, white and roans," and the successful culmination of the first project will mean much to the industry each year. We understand that bulls up to six years old, and females up to eight years will be accepted, although careful discretion is to be exercised with animals of both sexes which have reached the age limit. The sale will be in charge of the three secretaries of the provincial Shorthorn clubs, A. E. Meyers, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.; H. Follett, Duval, Sask.; and J. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man. The fact that these men are in charge of the sale augurs well for its success. Catalogs are to be furnished shortly and we would ask the readers of The Guide to keep the dates of April 3 and 4 before them.

### Champion Carlot Dressed 66.40

The grand champion carload of fat cattle at the recent International, a load of yearlings finished by J. W. Frazier, Charleston, Ill., gave as good an account of themselves on the hooks as they did in the show and sale rings. Morris and Co., purchasers of the cattle at \$50, reported that they dressed 66.40 per cent. beef, which is a record performance for a carload of steers in recent years.



## DE LAVAL

### The World's Standard CREAM SEPARATOR

What does that mean to you?

It means that all over the world men who have had experience with separators and who pay little attention to "claims" and a great deal to "performance" have set up the De Laval in their minds as the "standard" cream separator—the machine embodying the highest type of separator construction and rendering the best service to the user.

It means that the De Laval has more attempted "copies" than any other machine. No "makeshift" copy of De Laval construction or design, however, has ever been able to copy De Laval efficiency or to give De Laval service and satisfaction.

It means that if you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that will give you genuine service. That you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

### THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER  
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### BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE HEIFERS, COWS, SHEEP

We can supply buyers with Alberta-bred Cattle and Sheep in car lots, shipped anywhere. All stock personally inspected by a member of the firm. We are the largest shippers of livestock in Alberta. Breeders of Shropshire and Oxfordshire Sheep.

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# Heider Tractors



## The Right Power For Every Job On The Farm

**H**EIDER TRACTORS give you a world of power—but only the Heider Friction Drive gives you the *right* power for every job on the farm. It has a steady, dependable pull for a three-bottom plow, with plenty of reserve power. It throttles down to just the right power for a cream separator. It travels four miles an hour—or it backs up to a load a fraction of an inch at a time—that's *flexibility*.

Seven speeds forward and reverse, all with one lever for traction or belt work. 11 years' actual field work. Two models, C 12-20 and D 9-16. Write for catalog.



Rock Island No. 38  
One-Man  
Tractor Disc

Built exclusively for tractor work. Extra strong construction. Close-up position permits one man easily to operate tractor and harrow. Extremely flexible. Close coupled. Light draft. Two sizes—8 and 10-ft. cut. Fits any tractor.



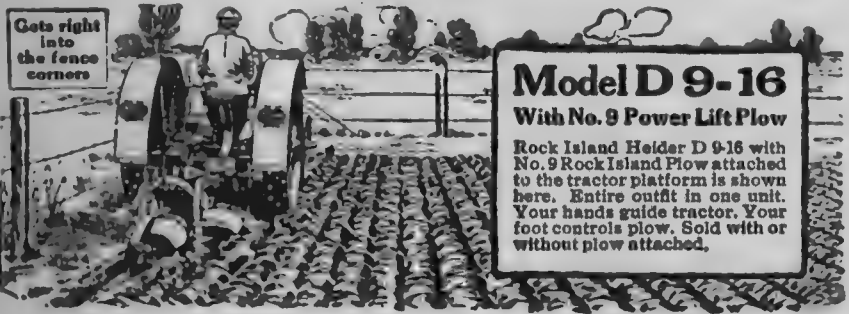
Rock Island No. 12  
Tractor Plow  
2, 3 or 4 bottoms

The tractor plow with "Front Furrow Wheel Lift" and "CTX" Bottoms. Ready for any soil and the pull of any tractor. Extra high clearance. "CTX" Bottoms turn furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces stopping moisture.

**ROCK ISLAND Farm Tools.** Discs, Plows, Planters, Seeders, Cultivators, Listers, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators, Litter Carriers, Gasoline Engines, Stalk Cutters, etc. Write for Farm Tool Catalog.

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Manufactured by ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.  
Established 1885



Model D 9-16  
With No. 9 Power Lift Plow

Rock Island Heider D 9-16 with No. 9 Rock Island Plow attached to the tractor platform is shown here. Entire outfit in one unit. Your hands guide tractor. Your foot controls plow. Sold with or without plow attached.

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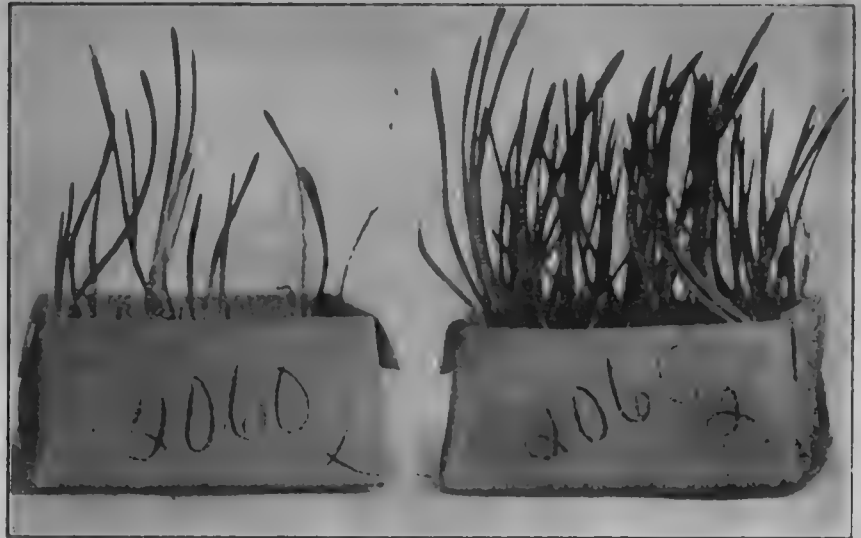


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44-50 W. 25th Street, New York.  
References: Any Bank or Mercantile Agency, London, Paris, Moscow

Highest Prices Paid for BEEF HIDES, SHEEP  
PELTS & SENECA ROOT.



Germination Tests Showing Weak and Strong Vitality in Oats.  
Photographed seven days after planting. Tested in the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Winnipeg.

## Will Your Seed Grain Germinate

You Can Settle the Question by Making a Simple Test

**T**HE first consideration in producing maximum crops is to secure good seed. The first essential in seed of any kind is strong vitality. Unless the seed sown will give a good stand of strong, vigorous plants that will withstand unfavorable conditions, it had better be fed to the stock or sold on the market. Grain is too valuable to be put into the ground to rot or to produce weakling plants that will go into a decline should they encounter adverse weather. Labor is too high in price to be spent on a crop that is fore-ordained to produce a small yield because the seed was not right. One of the ways to insure a big threshing bill next fall is to see that the best seed available is ready for next spring's sowing.

Two things are necessary in good seed. First, it must have power to germinate quickly and produce a plant that will grow rapidly; and second, it must have a sufficient store of food to maintain the young plant until it gets above ground and can fight the battle of life without parental assistance. Large, plump seed of good germinating power is necessary, therefore, for best results.

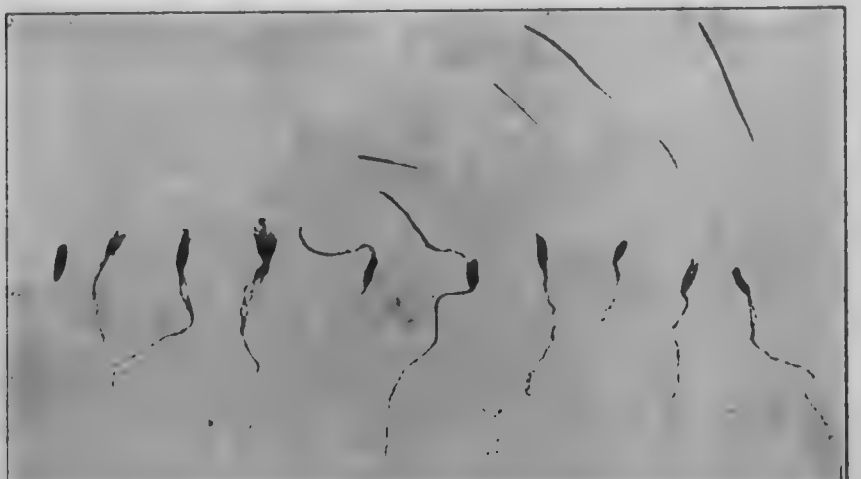
### Causes of Low Vitality

Among the most common causes of low vitality in farm seed, are frost, immaturity, weathering, heating, improper curing mold and must. In oats the most frequent cause of low vitality is frost injury. One or two degrees of frost in the milk stage are sufficient to ruin oats for seed. Almost every year germination tests show that many samples of oats have suffered from frost and this year there is no exception. The injury cannot be always told by outward appearances. The sample may be so badly frozen as to be totally unfit for seed and the injury not apparent. Wheat, on the contrary, readily shows injury from frost. In many cases, however, the germination power of wheat may not be seriously impaired by frost. Even badly shrunken kernels may germinate freely, but since they

are deficient in food material for the young plants they may fail to carry it until it becomes self-supporting if unfavorable conditions are met. Tough, or sprouted wheat should not be used under any circumstances for seed unless a germination test has shown that it will grow vigorously. Barley is more easily injured by weathering than any other grain. Insufficient drying is a common cause of low germination. Frost injury is often indicated by a crimped or shrunken appearance and by a loosening of the hulls which may easily be broken away from the kernel.

### Germination Tests Easily Made

It does not take a professor of agronomy to conduct a germination test. All that is necessary is to provide the conditions, moisture, light and warmth. Placing the seeds between sheets of damp blotting paper has been much recommended but it is not the most satisfactory test. A better plan is to provide a shallow box, and to grow the seeds in soil. The boxes shown in the illustrations are used by the Dominion Seed Branch. They are three inches square and two inches deep, though there is no cast iron rule regarding the size of the boxes that can be used by the farmers. If the soil available is heavy clay it is a good plan to mix a little sand with it to lighten it up. After an inch or so of soil has been placed in the bottom of the box a definite number of seeds are scattered on it and about an inch of soil is placed over them. The proper amount of moisture is added and the box kept at ordinary living-room temperature, which should not, of course, go down to freezing point at night. The alternation of temperature favors germination. By noticing the number of plants produced and whether they come up quickly or are strong or weak one can determine the suitability of the grain for seeding purposes quite accurately. The illustration is from a photograph of two boxes of seed tested a couple of weeks ago by the Dominion Seed Branch at Winnipeg.



Showing Variation in Germinating Power of Oats.  
These seeds were selected from germination tests made at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Winnipeg.



It shows the difference in germination and growth secured seven days from planting. It also shows what to demand and what to avoid in selecting seed grain. At least 80 per cent. of the seed should send up strong, healthy shoots. If they show less than this other sources of seed should be investigated. The illustration at the foot of the page bears evidence of the struggle of young plants to prevent race suicide. The results vary all the way from total failure to good success. The oat at the left, though a plump, promising looking seed, failed to show any signs of life at the end of the test. The next one to the right threw out a root, but failed to produce a leaf. The next two threw out distorted, broken up shoots, which under field conditions would not reach the surface of the soil. The balance show various degrees of germinating and growing power. The two on the right being the only ones that might be characterized as satisfactory from a seed standpoint.

For those who wish to have germination tests of their seed made from them, this service is rendered free of charge at the following points: Alberta, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton; University of Alberta, Edmonton South; Schools of Agriculture at Olds, Vermilion and Claresholm; Dominion Seed Testing Laboratory, Calgary, Manitoba: Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg; Dominion Seed Testing Laboratory, 176 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg.

#### Course in Field Engineering

The twelfth annual short course in farm engineering for traction men and farmers at the Manitoba Agricultural College, will begin on Tuesday, January 14, and continue until Friday, March 14. The course will comprise a complete course of lectures and practical work in which the splendid equipment of the college will be utilized. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and are advised to apply for the course early, since more students apply each year than can be accommodated. Registration will take place on Monday, January 13. A registration fee of \$25 will be charged to Manitoba students, while students outside Manitoba will be charged a registration fee of \$30. Board and room will be supplied by the college to those desiring it at the rate of \$5.00 per week.

#### Farmers' Week in Winnipeg

"Farmers' Week" in Winnipeg, will be held this year from February 18 to 21. During the week the following organizations will meet: Agricultural Societies, Home Economics Societies, Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Manitoba Dairy Association, Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association, Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, Manitoba Boys' and Girls' Clubs, M.A.C. Old Boys' reunion and Schoolmasters' Clubs. An unusually strong line-up of speakers is announced for the various conventions. Amongst the speakers expected from outside the province who will deal with field husbandry and agricultural society work are Dr. C. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist; George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes for Ontario; Professor Bracken and Professor S. Greenway, of Saskatoon; and J. B. Spencer, Publications Branch, Ottawa.

#### Ford Company's Huge Profits

The Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, has paid a dividend in cash of 200 per cent. on its 1918 business. It is stated that the company could have paid a much larger dividend, and was anxious to increase its capital stock to \$100,000,000 but was prevented from doing so by a Michigan statute which provides that no Michigan corporation can have a capital in excess of \$25,000,000 stock.

The company has paid large dividends in previous years as follows:—

In 1910	100 per cent.
In 1913	500 per cent.
In 1914	100 per cent.
In 1915	Not made public

Dividends of other years were not made public. The capital is only \$2,000,000, but the surplus must be \$150,000,000. Good will and patent rights are not figured in the assets of the company. The company has no bonded debt and no preferred stock. Affiliated companies exist in Canada, England and France.

## - and old 314 is good for many seasons more



Drawing from photograph of F. Gasperich and his 30-60 Oil Pull.

**O**UT on Gasperich's farm at Onida, South Dakota, old Oil Pull Number 314 is still "delivering the goods." Bought back in 1911, year after year she has given that kind of satisfaction that only an Oil Pull can give—and she is good for many years more.

As Gasperich, himself, tells the story—"For eight years now, number 314 has done the heavy work on this farm, cropping from 600 to 900 acres a year. We are just finishing breaking for the season, and the machine is working as good as when new, pulling eight breaking plows in dry sod.

"The reasons why we bought an Oil Pull were—first, because it was a guaranteed oil-burner; second, on account of its strong, rigid construction; third, because of its actual power performance with a throttle-governed and smooth-running motor. And I'll say right here that the machine has far surpassed all our expectations.

"We have pulled eight 14-inch breakers in dry bunch grass, with disk and drill behind. Parties here breaking the same kind of ground have used as high as eight horses on a single breaking plow and got stuck at that. You can figure it out for

yourself—the Oil Pull has been pulling nearly an 80-horse load. No tractor of any kind around here has ever equalled it.

"As for cheap operation, nothing can touch our old Oil Pull. I've noticed that neighbors, who have "so-called" oil-burners, buy gasoline by the barrel. We buy a small can of gas once in a while just for starting when the engine is cold. Our repairs have been so few I have forgotten them."

This is but one chapter from the written records of Oil Pull performance that have proved the remarkable long life, dependability and economy that go with every Oil Pull. It is plain that the best basis upon which to choose a tractor is its performance over a period of years in the hands of owners.

You can get the Oil Pull in sizes from three to ten plows—there's a size to fit your farm. A postcard will bring you the Oil Pull Catalog.

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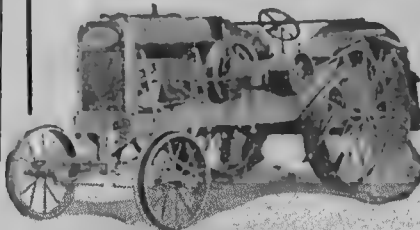
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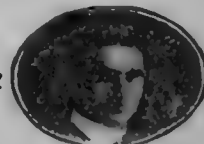
NOW

Get delivery before the spring rush sets in—have it ready for work in the field, or use it now for belt work.

Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.  
Write for Full Details and Price.

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## Anton Mickelson "MY OWN Gopher Poison"

DEAD GOPHERS—that's what you want so you can't afford to experiment with imitation poisons. Anton Mickelson has given a lifetime's study to gopher extermination and he GUARANTEES "My Own Gopher Poison" to do the work. You will find his photo and signature on every package of the genuine. If you cannot obtain it locally we will send postpaid.

\$1.50, \$1.00, and 75c.  
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WINNIPEG CANADA

Make your own Stock Feed at one quarter the cost by using Anton Mickelson's DUN-A-TONE.



## The Seed Oat Situation in the Prairie Provinces

Owing to the destruction, to a large extent through drought, there is a scarcity of oats and a large demand for seed in Southern Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan and south-western Manitoba. It is estimated that the Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission has to provide approximately three million bushels of seed oats. About one-third of this quantity will be acquired locally, or through the ordinary channels of trade by municipalities, farmers' organizations and individual farmers. A few hundred thousand bushels are also available from Ontario of early maturing varieties. There is also a supply from Prince Edward Island but on account of weather conditions these oats are dull in color and may not be so acceptable to the western grower as the local-grown oats. Investigations into the seed supply in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota would indicate the possibility of also procuring a few hundred thousand bushels from this source.

Oats procured in Western Canada will be cleaned and inspected into interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw; oats from Eastern Canada will be cleaned and inspected into Canadian government terminal elevators, Port Arthur, while oats from the south will be cleaned and inspected at the Northrup King Seed House, Minneapolis, and others.

A large proportion of the oats available for export are from districts where wild oats are prevalent which very materially cuts down the supply of suitable seed. The seed inspection records at the interior terminal elevators and the Grain Inspection Office, Winnipeg, show that a very large proportion of the oats passing through those points contain too many wild oats to be accepted into the seed class.

The areas requiring seed oats consist largely of new and cleaned lands. The western district from which oats are available have been under cultivation for longer periods and unfortunately have become polluted to some extent with wild oats, and within these northern areas it will be difficult to procure a quantity of seed oats that will be free from noxious impurities as well as oats free from frost injury.

From September 1 to December 31 3,320 oat samples were tested at the Dominion Seed Laboratories, Calgary and Winnipeg, consisting largely of farmers' samples. The average germination of these oats is from 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. About 20 per cent. of the samples received may be said to be of good, strong vitality, while an additional 50 per cent. will make fairly good seed if well cleaned. About 30 per cent. are too low in vitality to be depended on to produce good crops.

In order that the Seed Purchasing Commission may fill the orders received for seed oats it is absolutely essential that orders for seed grain through municipalities, farmers' organizations and individual farmers be placed at the earliest possible date. It is also important that farmers having surplus oats suitable for seed, communicate immediately with the Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission, Regina, Sask., with a view to selling at the premium offered, as shipments of seed oats have already started from Eastern Canada and the United States to fill the orders from the western provinces.—Advertisement.



## Saves Crops and Labor By Cutting Twice as Much Grass in Same Time

Labor saving and crop saving are going to be more important than ever before in the history of the world.

The E-B (Standard) Mower is a big aid to conservation of man power and increase of crops.

With its eight foot swath it does more work in less time with no more pull on the horses than many a five foot mower. Also made in 7, 6, 5 and 4½ foot sizes, with correspondingly easy pull.

The E-B compensating lever and spring carries the weight of the cutter bar on the drive wheels. No side draft. No weight on the horses' necks. Less wear and tear and longer life to the machine.

Do your mowing with the E-B and you'll have a more successful haying season, less work, a better crop.

See your E-B dealer and have him explain all of the points of E-B Mower construction.

**EMERSON - BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT COMPANY, INC.**  
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### E-B Side Delivery Rake

Rakes Three Acres in the Time of Two

Three swaths instead of two, three acres while others rake two, that is the story of the E-B Side Delivery Rake.

Labor saving, time saving, when time means the difference between a good crop and a poor one. Light, fluffy windrows that allow the hay to cure gradually and thoroughly.

Teeth can be changed from seat for wet hay or dry. Lower changes from rake to tedder instantly.

See your E-B dealer for complete facts.



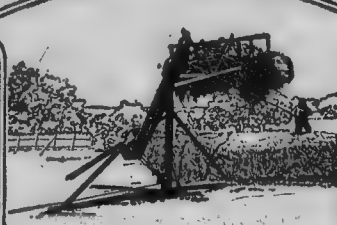
### E-B Hay Loader

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The E-B Hay Loader cleans the windrow as it goes along. It handles the hay gently—does not tear stems and leaves or thresh out seeds. 66-inch sweep of rakes parallel to ground assures clean raking and easy action.

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Building a firm, well-shaped stack is easy with the E-B Swinging Stacker.

Simple in construction, with strong wood frame and powerful steel angle plate and cast hinge block.

Load of hay received from rake after being carried upward is easily swung into any desired location by operator and dumped.

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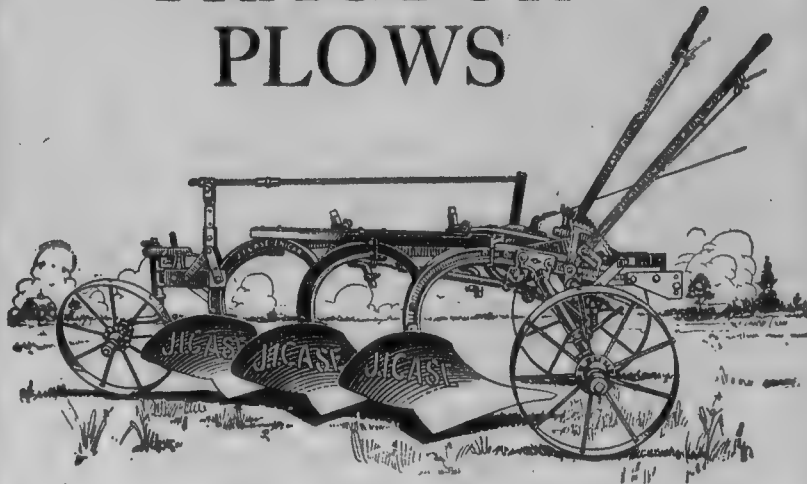
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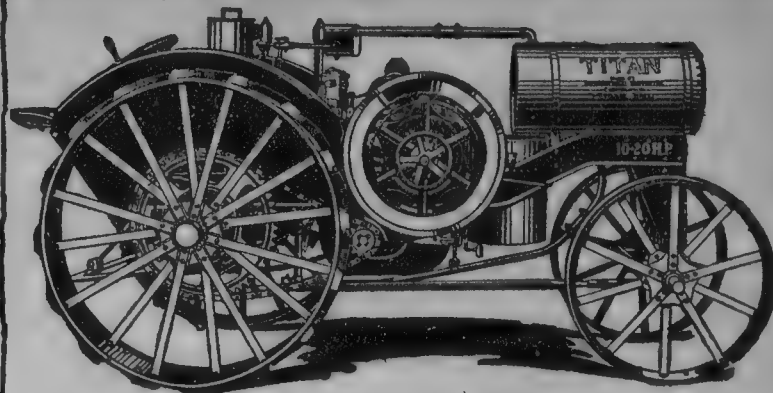
There are many other important features about J. I. Case Tractor Plows that mean better work, and more work at less cost. See your local J. I. Case dealer or write us.

### J. I. Case Plow Works

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**T**HE tractor is a real help to Canadian farmers now, and it is fast replacing horses for all heavy farm power work.

Kerosene is the best, as it certainly is the cheapest, tractor fuel. Therefore, International tractors are designed and built to operate successfully on this cheap, plentiful fuel.

These are three hard and fast rules our tractors must live up to: They must operate on the cheapest fuel farmers can buy; they must be so simple that any farmer can learn to handle them; and they must do enough good work in the field and at the belt to more than pay for themselves. On this basis we solicit your orders for International kerosene tractors.

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Has done more to take the hardship out of threshing and make it a pleasure than any piece of machinery on the farm.

**BECAUSE** it feeds a threshing machine as it should be fed, regardless of the antics of ignorant or mean pitchers. No more swearing at them. Let them pile the sheaves on any way they please, and as fast as they want to; the Garden City Feeder will deliver the grain end first to the cylinder, in an even flow of uniform depth. No more broken spikes or slugged cylinder, no more overloaded straw racks or sieves; no clogged blower; no broken or burned belts; no wasted grain; no long waits for repairs. Just a steady run all day, every day, season after season. It's fun to thresh that way, and profitable too. Don't take our word for it, ask any user, or let us prove it to you.

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Gentlemen: Re the Western Canada Law Book, I beg to state that I am well pleased with the above book. The information is in a very convenient and concise form and thus more valuable to the average farmer than a larger book.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. E. HOLT.

Lipton, Sask.  
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Yours truly,  
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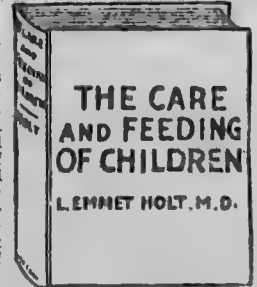
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# The Farmers' Platform

*As Adopted by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention*

**T**HE Farmers' Platform was brought before the Brandon convention by G. F. Chipman and was considered for more than four hours. Three amendments offered by the Ontario farmers' convention were adopted. The only other change was suggested by the women delegates. They asked that the duty be removed from "household machinery" and this was incorporated into the platform. All changes made since the original platform was published in The Guide are in black-face type. The following is the platform in full:—

1.—A League of Nations as an international organization to give permanence to the world's peace by removing old causes of conflict.

2.—We believe that the further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal, under the present governmental system of British constitutional authority. We are strongly opposed to any attempt to centralize imperial control. Any attempt to set up an independent authority with power to bind the Dominions, whether this authority be termed parliament, council or cabinet, would hamper the growth of responsible and informed democracy in the Dominions.

## The Tariff

3.—Whereas Canada is now confronted with a huge national war debt and other greatly increased financial obligations, which can be most readily and effectively reduced by the development of our natural resources, chief of which is agricultural lands;

And whereas it is desirable that an agricultural career should be made attractive to our returned soldiers and the large anticipated immigration, and owing to the fact that this can best be accomplished by the development of a national policy which will reduce to a minimum the cost of living and the cost of production;

And whereas the war has revealed the amazing financial strength of Great Britain, which has enabled her to finance, not only her own part in the struggle, but also to assist in financing her Allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds, this enviable position being due to the free trade policy which has enabled her to draw her supplies freely from every quarter of the globe and consequently to undersell her competitors on the world's market, and because this policy has not only been profitable to Great Britain, but has greatly strengthened the bonds of Empire by facilitating trade between the Motherland and her overseas dominions—we believe that the best interests of the Empire and of Canada would be served by reciprocal action on the part of Canada through gradual reductions of the tariff on British imports, having for its objects closer union and a better understanding between Canada and the Motherland, and at the same time bring about a great reduction in the cost of living to our Canadian people;

## Fosters Combines

And whereas the Protective Tariff has fostered combines, trusts and "gentlemen's agreements" in almost every line of Canadian industrial enterprise, by means of which the people of Canada—both urban and rural—have been shamefully exploited through the elimination of competition, the ruination of many of our smaller industries and the advancement of prices on practically all manufactured goods to the full extent permitted by the tariff;

And whereas agriculture—the basic industry upon which the success of all other industries primarily depends—is unduly handicapped throughout Canada as shown by the declining rural population in both Eastern and Western Canada, due largely to the greatly increased cost of agricultural implements and machinery, clothing, boots and shoes, building material and practically everything the farmer has to buy, caused by the Protective Tariff, so that it is becoming impossible for farmers generally, under normal conditions, to carry on farming operations profitably;

And whereas the Protective Tariff is the most wasteful and costly method ever designed for raising national revenue, because for every dollar obtained thereby for the public treasury at least three dollars pass into the pockets of the protected interests, thereby building up a privileged class at the expense of the masses, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer;

And whereas the Protective Tariff has been and is a chief corrupting influence in our national life, because the protected interests, in order to maintain their unjust privileges, have contributed lavishly to political and campaign funds, thus encouraging both political parties to look to them for support, thereby lowering the standard of public morality.

## Definite Tariff Demands

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that, as a means of remedying these evils and bringing about much needed social and economic reforms, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:—

(a) By an immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the customs tariff.

(b) By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete Free Trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.

(c) That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the parliament of Canada, and that any further reduction of the tariff of the United States towards Canada be met by a similar reduction of the Canadian tariff towards the United States.

(d) That all food stuff not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.

(e) That agricultural implements, farm and household machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils be placed on the free list and that all raw materials

Continued on Page 28

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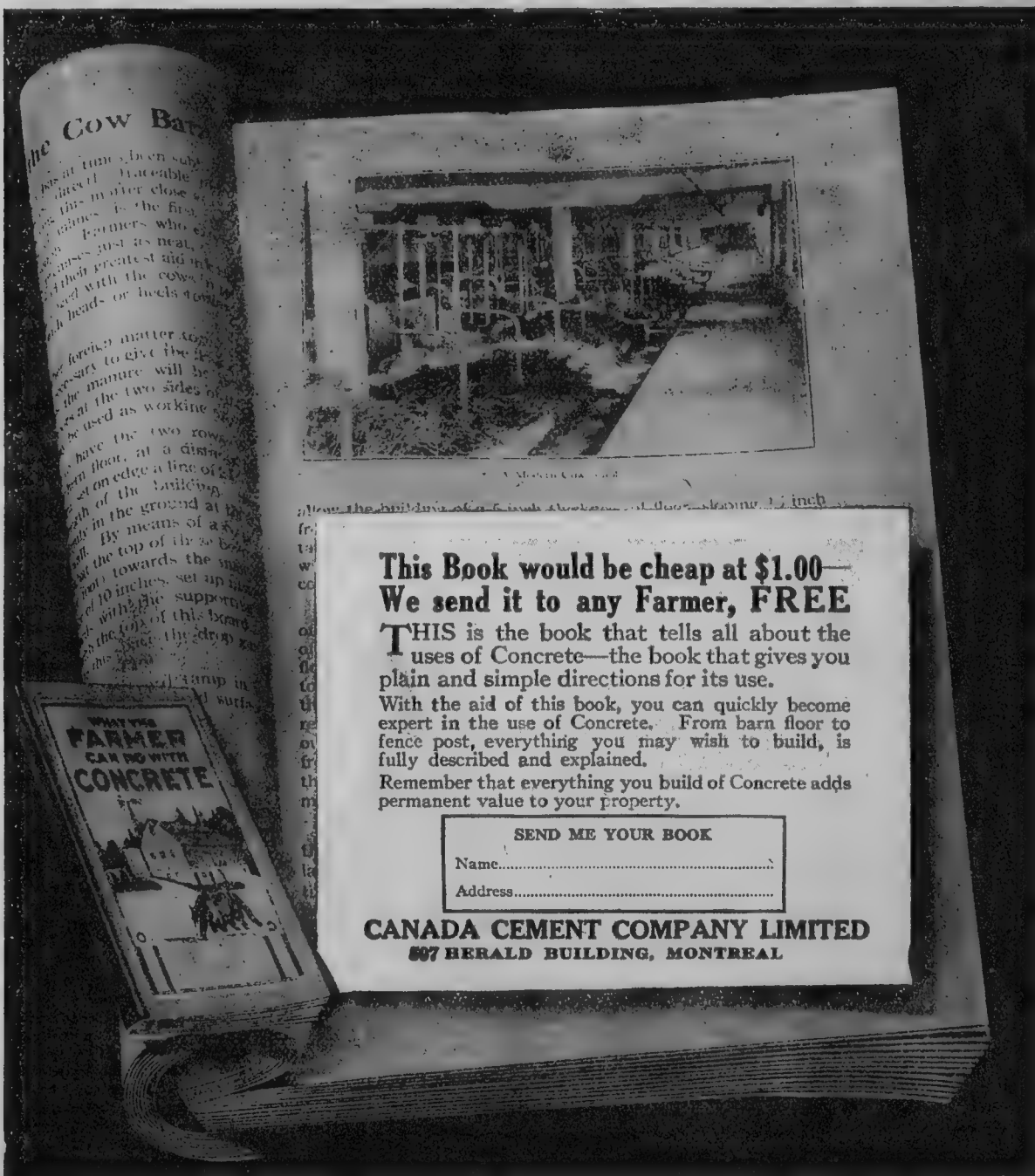
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Banking Reform  
Demanded

By W. R. BALL

VICE-PRESIDENTS Leedy and Sheppard, of the U.F.A., and myself, the committee appointed to go into the question of farm loans on the New Zealand plan. We have had our meeting and we found that the province had not the power to establish and operate provincial banks without first securing the authority from Ottawa. So all we could do was to prepare a resolution to present to the Dominion Government asking for legislation to give the province the authority to establish and operate provincial banks throughout the province with power to receive deposits and make loans and do a general banking business. Now, this is a very important resolution and will meet with tremendous opposition, because, as I have found out before, all the big interests will be opposed to it and will use their influence with your delegates at the convention to have it tabled or turned down, so I take this opportunity of warning the farmers to see and have this resolution passed unanimously if possible. Then when it is passed our work is just begun, so I would suggest that the convention appoint a committee to wait upon the labor organizations of the province and the Great War Veterans' Associations to lay this matter before them and explain its merits and try and secure their co-operation. Then a copy of this resolution should be mailed to every member of the Provincial and Dominion Government asking them to support it and demanding an answer, re their position on this question, giving a fixed date for their replies and they to be published in The Guide, also a copy to be sent to the different farmers' associations in the Dominion. Don't forget the big interests are determined to prevent us from handling our own money. You see when one per cent. pays for operating the loans, the spread from three per cent. to eight per cent. is too good for the big interests to let go without a fight. Mr. Leedy, ex-governor of the state of Kansas, to whom belongs the credit of giving that state its advanced banking laws, where farmers can, if prepared, secure livestock, take them out on their farms, prepare them for market, without paying out one dollar. The state of course is secured by a mortgage on the cattle. Then when the cattle are sold the mortgage is paid and the farmer has the balance. He says the New Zealand banking system is miles ahead of Kansas or any other place he is familiar with. But we must get the power to establish provincial banks then we can adopt the New Zealand plan or one more suitable to Western Canada if we can. But remember, in order to do this we must put up a fight; it will require independent political action, and there are some farmers who dare not put their heads above the party ditch for fear it will be blown off by the snipers employed by the big interests. Don't forget, if the boys we sent to the front insisted on staying in the ditch and were afraid to go over the top we never would have won this war. Farmers, you have been supporting both old parties all your lives and now you have a Union Government composed of politicians of both the old parties and you know you have not and can not get a square deal, and you never will while either the old parties are in power. We have been asking for years for tariff reforms, cheap money, nationalization of railways, and we are robbed in a hundred different ways by watered stocks and fictitious values.

NOTE—The resolution prepared by the committee on rural credit appointed by the U.F.A., which will be discussed at the annual convention in Edmonton on January 21, is as follows:—

"Whereas the present system of chartered banks is not able to meet satisfactorily the credit requirements of the agricultural industry,

"Therefore be it resolved that the convention recommends, in the interest of agricultural development, that the present banking system be supplemented by a system of unit banks under provincial charter, regulation and control, with a minimum requirement of \$10,000 paid-up capital, and with power to take deposits;

"And, further, we recommend that the Bank Act of Canada be amended to give the Provincial Legislatures full power to issue charters for banks as are here described."

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## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 12

Burnell said that there could be no hope of the people controlling parliament until they could control the nomination of candidates. He explained the procedure which was followed last year in the constituency of Portage la Prairie. An open convention was called, and the call was widely advertised throughout the constituency. All classes of the electors were invited to attend, and there was a representation of the farmers, organized labor, business men and others. A man not closely identified with any class or interest, namely, the reeve of the municipality of Portage la Prairie, was chosen to preside over the convention, which then began business by declaring its support of the Farmers' Platform and its adherence to the principles set forth therein. All the proceedings of the convention, in nominating J. S. Wood for the House at Ottawa, were open and above board. Mr. Wood signed the pledge of faithfulness to the Farmers' Platform, and the convention chose a committee of 21 to hold that pledge, and to act as a jury to determine whether Mr. Wood was faithfully living up to his pledge. It was also agreed that if the committee could not come to a decision in that regard, an open meeting of the convention should be called. Moreover, the committee held Mr. Wood's written agreement to resign his seat in parliament, in the event of his resignation being demanded by the convention in open meeting. Mr. Burnell said that he had made this explanation by way of elucidating the idea of the resolution. What was necessary, he said, was to put it up to every member of parliament to declare

in membership and vigor. Great indignation was felt over what was done at Neepawa, and it had aroused and stimulated public opinion.

Mr. McQuay said that the purpose of the resolution was as plain as A B C. It was to provide ways and means for the welding of the loose link between public opinion and actual legislation. In the organized farmers and the other citizens who supported the principles of the Farmers' Platform there was the volume of public opinion demanding legislation based on those just and equitable principles. But there was needed the strong and effectual link he had spoken of, and that it be made so secure a link that no politicians could joggle it out of place.

J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, said that while he was in absolute agreement with the purpose of the resolution, for normal times, it must be remembered that there was still a possibility of issues arising which might transcend in importance, domestic issues. The members of parliament representing the body of public opinion upholding the Farmers' Platform should not be put in the position of pledging themselves in a way that might place them under an obligation to take action which might force a dissolution of parliament and throw the country into turmoil, before the Canadians overseas are home again from their military service.

George Compton, Darlingford, said that the course of action advocated in the resolution was necessary to prove that the organized farmers meant business. The parliament supporting the Union government had been brought into being by methods which in some

### MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' BOARD FOR 1919

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himself in regard to the Farmers' Platform; and then to watch closely his course in parliament next session, and act accordingly.

Mr. Richardson, the seconder of the resolution, said that the time had come to act. Passing resolutions, year after year, got the organized farmers nowhere. The time was ripe now for constructive work, and it would have to be done vigorously, and, moreover, it would have to include provision for the necessary financing of the candidature of men nominated as supporters of the Farmers' Platform. No time should be lost in putting all members of parliament who had not declared themselves in regard to the Farmers' Platform to the test of now declaring themselves.

#### The Resolution Debated

J. Bennett, Pine River, spoke forcibly of the manner in which Mr. Broadfoot had been prevented from being nominated by the convention in Neepawa. "I am neither Grit nor Tory, but independent," said Mr. Bennett, amid applause, "and I want to say that though I am no longer a young man, I will make a stand-up fight in a convention before I will allow such a thing to be done again!"

A delegate from Kelvin said that very largely as a consequence of what Mr. Bennett had mentioned the Grain Growers' local at Kelvin had increased

cases were to be severely condemned. It was a time of unprecedented crisis, such as it was not conceivable could ever occur again. One outstanding fact was that great numbers of people had broken away from party lines, and that made the present an opportune time for political action with a view to securing the election of men to parliament pledged to the principles of the Farmers' Platform. Now was the time, too, to do everything to have the new women voters begin right.

Delegates Walter Harvey, Springfield; A. J. M. Poole, Springhurst; R. W. Emmond, Benito; and Sirrett, Neepawa, continued the discussion, speaking in support of the resolution.

#### The Need for Immediate Action

John Kennedy, said that our pledged members in the present parliament were surely to be trusted to exercise common sense. There was no need to be alarmed by quite imaginary future dangers in that regard. Not until another 12 months had passed could there be another convention like the present. But how could we know that before another 12 months there would not be another election sprung on the country? The time to act was now, Andrew Graham, Melita, and E. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, made brief and forcible speeches to the same effect.

R. C. Henders said that issues might

Continued on page 29

### Manitoba G.G.A. Opposes Price Fixing

Whereas the fixing of the price of wheat was a war measure for the steadying of the market and the keeping down of the high cost of living; and whereas, while we view with a large measure of concern the restoration of conditions which make possible speculation in the handling of our chief food product, yet we feel that the continuation of a fixed price might unduly bear on the consumer and thus afford a measure of protection to the producer; therefore, be it resolved that we reaffirm our stand taken at previous conventions, and which is on record, as being opposed to any form of protection, and that we do not ask for a fixed price for 1919.

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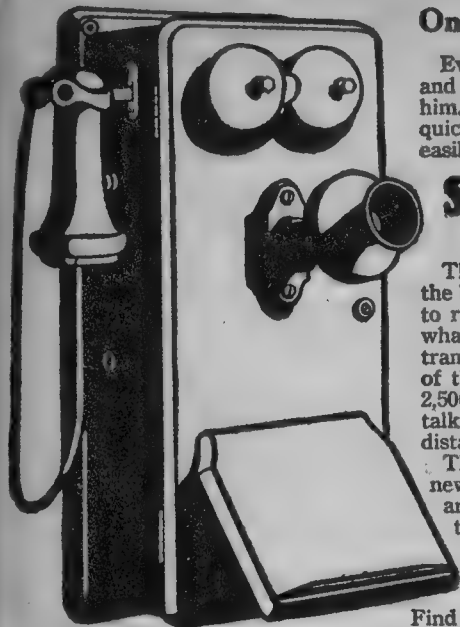
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**Midland Electric Company Limited**

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## The Farmers' Platform

Continued from Page 25

and machinery used in their manufacture also be placed on the free list.

(f) That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

(g) That all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by the customs tariff be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings.

(h) That every claim for tariff protection by any industry should be heard publicly before a special committee of parliament.

### Taxation Proposals

4.—As these tariff reductions may very considerably reduce the national revenue from that source, the Canadian Council of Agriculture would recommend that, in order to provide the necessary additional revenue for carrying on the government of the country and for the bearing of the cost of the war, direct taxation be imposed in the following manner:—

(a) By a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources.

(b) By a graduated personal income tax.

(c) By a graduated inheritance tax on large estates.

(d) By a graduated income tax on the profits of corporations.

(e) That in levying and collecting the business profits tax the Dominion Government should insist that it be absolutely upon the basis of the actual cash invested in the business and that no considerations be allowed for what is popularly known as watered stock.

(f) That no more natural resources be alienated from the crown, but brought

## The Grain Growers' Guide

into use only under short-term leases, in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded, such leases to be granted only by public auction.

### The Returned Soldiers

5.—With regard to the returned soldier we urge:—

(a) That it is the recognized duty of Canada to exercise all due diligence for the future well-being of the returned soldier and his dependants.

(b) That demobilization should take place only after return to Canada.

(c) That first selection for return and demobilization should be made in the order of length of service of those who have definite occupation, awaiting them or have other assured means of support, preference being given first to married men and then to the relative need of industries, with care to insure so far as possible the discharge of farmers in time for the opening of spring work upon the land.

(d) That general demobilization should be gradual, aiming at the discharge of men only as it is found possible to secure steady employment.

(e) It is highly desirable that if physically fit discharged men should endeavor to return to their former occupation, and employers should be urged to reinstate such men in their former positions wherever possible.

(f) That vocational training should be provided for those who while in the service have become unfitted for their former occupation.

(g) That provision should be made for insurance at the public expense of unpensioned men who have become undesirable insurance risks while in the service.

(h) That facilities should be provided at the public expense that will enable returned soldiers to settle upon farming land when by training or experience they are qualified to do so.

6.—We recognize the very serious problem confronting labor in urban industry resulting from the cessation of war, and we urge that every means, economically, feasible and practicable, should be used by federal, provincial and municipal authorities in relieving unemployment in the cities and towns; and, further, recommend the adoption of the principle of co-operation as the guiding spirit in the future relations between employer and employees—between capital and labor.

### Land Settlement

7.—A land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the selling price of land. Owners of idle areas should be obliged to file a selling price on their lands, that price also be regarded as an assessable value for purposes of taxation.

8.—Extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing, including arrangements with consumers' societies for the supplying of foodstuffs at the lowest rates and with the minimum of middleman handling.

9.—Public ownership and control of railway, water and aerial transportation, telephone, telegraph and express systems, all projects in the development of natural power, and of the coal mining industry.

### Other Democratic Reforms

10.—To bring about a greater measure of democracy in government, we recommend:—

(a) The immediate repeal of the War Time Elections Act.

(b) The discontinuance of the practice of conferring titles upon citizens of Canada.

(c) The abolition of the federal senate.

(d) An immediate check upon the growth of government by order-in-council, and increased responsibility of individual members of parliament in all legislation.

(e) The complete abolition of the patronage system.

(f) The publication of contributions and expenditures both before and after election campaigns.

(g) The removal of press censorship upon the restoration of peace and the immediate restoration of the rights of free speech.

(h) The setting forth by daily newspapers and periodical publications, of the facts of their ownership and control.

(i) Proportional representation.

(j) The establishment of measures of direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.

(k) The opening of seats in parliament to women on the same terms as men.

(l) Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada.



# WALLIS

## What is back of the Tractor?

A J. I. Case Plow, of course. But more than that—behind the Wallis and Case Plows stand the J. I. Case Plow Works and The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited—institutions, sound financially, reliable and permanent.

Such stability means much to you. It's the backbone of a guarantee. You are assured of service—you know that spare parts can be obtained in years to come.

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Wallis wastes no power propelling useless weight—75 per cent. of the power developed is available at the draw-bar. It is 1,000 to 5,000 pounds lighter than most machines built for the same work.

The depreciation and upkeep are less, the service it gives is longer and better—the dollar is more wisely invested when you purchase a Wallis. Such an engine deserves to be hitched to the best there is in tillage implements—therefore the J. I. Case Plow.

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WINNIPEG

SASKATOON

CALGARY



## Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 27

arise in the immediate future, before the war was finally disposed of, which for the time being might outweigh the Farmers' Platform, and he felt, that as the resolution stood, there might be a possibility of its compromising him.

C. H. Burnell said that nothing could be farther from the intention of the resolution than any idea of tying-down Mr. Henders or any other member of parliament. In the event of any complication such as Mr. Henders had suggested arising, any member in such a situation could justify himself.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, said he had seconded Mr. Henders' nomination for parliament, and Mr. Henders' proposer was also present. Both felt that they could respect Mr. Henders for the stand he had taken.

After further discussion, in the course of which J. L. Brown said, if an election was forced on the country the course of action proposed by the resolution was, in his opinion, unquestionably the only one to follow.

R. J. Avison said that reports were current that the Union government was not going to have another session of parliament.

R. C. Henders said that he had no reason to think there was any foundation for such reports. "At the same time the dissolution of parliament might come at any time," added Mr. Henders, "and we should be organized to the hilt for such a possibility."

It was decided finally to refer the resolution back to the resolutions' committee. At the afternoon session the resolution, as amended by the committee, was again brought before the convention by J. W. McQuay, chairman of the committee. The amendment reported from the committee consisted of the insertion of the words, "unless some great national issue which supercedes all domestic issues should arise," after the words, "at the next session of parliament," in the resolution as originally moved. With this amendment the resolution was adopted by the convention unanimously and with loud applause.

### Short and Long Rural Credits

Before the close of the coming session the convention listened to interesting and instructive addresses by G. W. Prout, M.L.A., and Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, the former in explanation of the short-term rural credits system of Manitoba, with the origination of which his name is associated, and the latter in explanation of the 30-year farm loan system of Manitoba.

### Labor and the Farmers

At the beginning of the closing session on Friday evening, W. A. Hunter, of the Brandon Y.M.C.A., was introduced, and on behalf of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. expressed the thanks due the Grain Growers of Manitoba for the generous support given the Red Triangle campaign for overseas work. Rev. Wm. Ivens, editor of the Western Labor News, and pastor of the Labor church in Winnipeg, was also invited to address the convention. He declared that the Farmers' Platform and the program of the Labor party of Winnipeg did not disagree on any point. He expressed the hope that the united farmers and the industrial workers would come into effectual co-operation in working for economic and social justice.

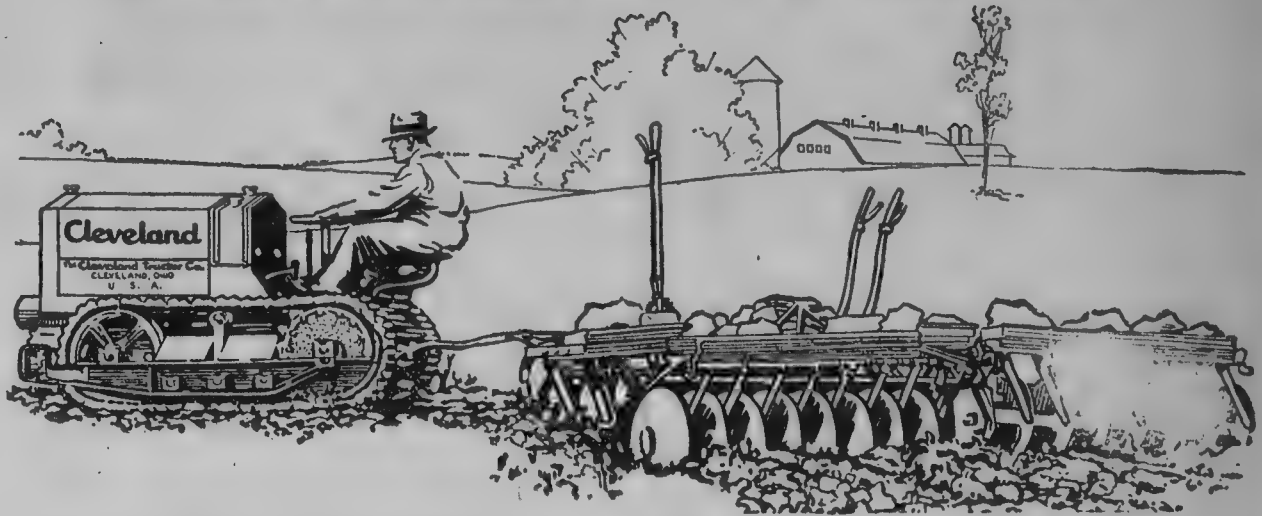
At the close of Mr. Ivens' address, the following resolution, standing on the order paper as coming from the Oakville association, was adopted:

"Whereas, our association aims at the making of better citizens and the building of a truer democracy, and whereas we realize that this object can only be fully obtained by working in unison with those workers who support these principles; therefore be it resolved that we strive for a closer co-operation with labor unions and returned soldiers and all kindred associations, and to that end ask that a strong committee be appointed by Brandon convention to devise ways and means of bringing about a better understanding between these bodies and organized farmers."

### Amendments to the Constitution

During the course of the afternoon, the delegates at the women's convention joined the men's section while amendments to the constitution were being

# Cleveland Tractor



## The Cleveland Tractor does more than plow

Your tractor, to be of real service and value to you, must do more than simply draw a plow. Plowing is only the beginning of what a tractor should be able to do.

It should be able to do everything else in the preparation of the seed bed—the discing and harrowing, the planting. And it should do these things in a way that will not injure the coming crop.

The tractor should not only be able to draw the implement easily, but it should not spoil the good work the implement has done.

After the ground is broken, The Cleveland Tractor goes over it with the disc and the harrow, then goes over it with the seeder.

The Cleveland rides on top of the seed bed; it does not sink into it and it does not pack the soil.

The Cleveland goes over soft ground because it travels on its own endless tracks which it picks up and lays down as it goes along.

These tracks have about 600 square inches of traction surface, so the pressure on the ground is only about five pounds

to the square inch—therefore there is not enough weight on the ground at any point to inflict damage.

We repeat, The Cleveland Tractor rides on top of the seed bed. It does not sink into it; therefore it does not have to wade or wallow through it.

And because it does not sink in, it does not have to push the dirt in front of it and pack it down in order to navigate.

And because it is not obliged to push the earth in front of it and pack it down, the greatest possible amount of The Cleveland's power is available for accomplishing the work it has to do.

This is one of the reasons why The Cleveland performs so much work on such a small amount of kerosene.

These are but a few of The Cleveland Tractor's many advantages. It is capable of performing almost endless tasks in both tractive and stationary engine work.

The Cleveland does it work. It does it well. It keeps on doing it. It is the tractor that does the work you want a tractor to do, in the way you want it done.



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The Store that has Stood the Test for Thirty-three Years

So Why Not Begin on this Occasion?

A Principle The Store Stands For is:

Up to a Standard and  
Not down to a Price

It guides this store in the selection of its merchandise as well as in the offerings that it places on sale. Quality is of the highest importance here and therefore the standard that measures true value will never be lowered where the name "Johnstone Walker" is associated.

Goods must not belie and belittle their looks. Price must ever stand for true intention and not pretention.

The sole and sincere purpose is to provide goods by the established rule of never sacrificing quality for price—a rule that governs as rigidly now as when the store was founded, thirty-three years ago—the rule of "Up to a Standard and not down to a Price."

Corner of Jasper Ave. and 102nd Street  
EDMONTON



## What Should an Engine Weigh?

Abraham Lincoln was asked how long a man's legs should be and he replied, "they should be long enough to reach the ground—and no longer." An engine should weigh enough to do its work—and no more. Years ago it was necessary to cast engine parts very large and heavy, with heavy base and fly-wheel, or the violent explosions and fast and slow speeds of the old-style engine would tear it to pieces.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of farm engine weighing about one-fifth as much per H. P. as other farm engines, but so well built, balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run. Some people laughed, and said that an engine weighing only 190 lbs. must be a toy, but when they saw the Cushman at work beside heavy engines weighing five or six times as much, they realized that weight does not mean power, and that the Cushman is a giant in power for its size.

### Cushman Light Weight Engines

40 to 60 Pounds per Horse Power

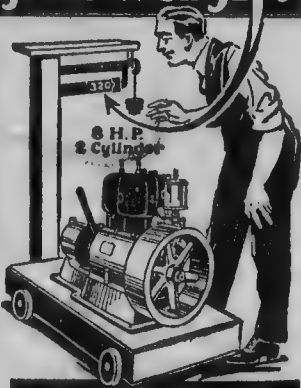
4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.  
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines have Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor, insuring regular speed even on jobs of irregular loads, like sawing. Their perfect balance also helps to make them steady, insuring unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

The 4 H. P. and the 8 H. P. are mounted on trucks, if desired, and may be pulled around by hand. These are very useful engines, as besides doing all work heavy engines do, they may be attached to machines in the field, as 4 H. P. on grain and corn binders and 8 H. P. on hay balers. All engines over 4 H. P. are double cylinder, which means steadier power.

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. Engine Book free.

Cushman Motor Works  
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### Before Buying Any Engine Ask These Questions

How much does it weigh?  
If it weighs more than 60 lbs. per horsepower, why?  
Is it throttle governed? A throttle governor insures steady, quiet economical power.

discussed. Most of these were of a minor character. Among the more important was one according directors of the Women's Section the privilege of attending directors' meetings, and another dealing with the method to be adopted in electing provincial directors. A long and heated discussion arose over the latter question. A special committee, including members from the Women's Section, was appointed to draft a new amendment covering the point. In their report they recommended the use of the primary ballot. By this each local in a district would hold a meeting. The secretary would act as returning-officer and two scrutineers would be appointed. Each member would write on the ballot the name of the person favored for district director. The ballot would be counted and the names with the number of votes received by each would then be forwarded to the Central office and the results for each district would be announced at the annual meeting.

Many objections were registered against the proposal. A. J. M. Poole said that the district director should be elected at the district convention and received considerable support. Mr. Wiemeke, of Stonewall, suggested the nominations for director be made at the district convention and that the voting take place later in the locals. R. W. Emmonds, Benito, was of the opinion that the women would not be fully represented at the district meetings. "If you adopt the primary ballot," said Walter Harvey, of Springbank, "every member might vote for himself and there would be no one elected." Another drew a word picture of all the members coming up to the convention to see if they had been elected on the board of directors. Director Avison strongly supported the recommendation of the committee. There had, he said, been a persistent demand for a more democratic method of electing directors. The proposal granted the fullest possible measure of democracy. Every member would have the opportunity of nominating and voting for a director. An amendment submitted by

Mr. Poole, proposing that a district director should be nominated and elected at the district convention and that the election be confirmed at the annual convention was carried. In the past, the district conventions had nominated their directors and the election has taken place at the convention. The opinion was expressed that as far as results are concerned, there will be little change made by the amendment as the annual conventions have always followed the wishes of the districts in the election of directors.

### Resolutions

A resolution from the Souris district convention claimed that an order of the Board of Grain Supervisors stipulated that shippers who ship less than 1,000 bushels in carlots had to take street, instead of track prices at Fort William, thus imposing a levy of three cents a bushel in favor of buyers, and also that the order prohibited two shippers from combining to fill a car. This brought out an interesting discussion which revealed that unscrupulous buyers in some districts have been misrepresenting orders of the Board of Grain Supervisors. J. B. Murray explained that if, say, 950 bushels were to be shipped, a 1,000-bushel car could be secured, though freight would have to be paid on 1,000 bushels. Surplus over a carlot would, however, be paid for at street prices. There was nothing to prevent, say, three farmers with 350 bushels of wheat each from combining and ordering a car. The discussion showed that no such order existed as was indicated in the resolution, which was passed on to the executive for investigation and action. Farmers were requested to send information regarding apparent violations of orders of the Grain Supervisors to the executive.

### Milling and Baking Tests

A resolution regarding the setting of grades on the milling and baking tests brought forth the statement from F. A. Sirrett, of Neepawa, that in his district most of the wheat was No. 1 Northern quality, but because there were a few low spots that had been

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gives life time service. Is made of the best Open Hearth steel fence wire, all impurities burned out, all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. Will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Galvanized to prevent rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Can be erected over the most hilly and uneven ground, without buckling, snapping or kinking. Every joint is locked together with the well-known "Peerless Lock." The heavy stay wires we use prevent sagging and require only about half as many posts as other fences. Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing. Peerless Perfection is rapidly becoming Canada's highways and byways.

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frosted, the admixture of this frosted grain had lowered the wheat several grades. According to the published reports of tests made in the Dominion laboratory at Winnipeg, the quality of this grain was little, if at all, damaged for milling purposes. Much dissatisfaction was manifested with the wide spreads in prices of the different grades, which reliable milling and baking tests had proved unwarranted. G. F. Chipman stated that with regard to the government laboratory at Winnipeg it was felt that the Grain Growers were not taking sufficient interest in that institution while other interests were rumored to be making an effort to have the laboratory put out of business. The organized farmers should get together and put the milling and baking test on the map.

Peter Broadfort, of Gladstone, suggested that though the milling and baking test might be made the basis of grades for wheat used in the Canadian milling trade it might not be applicable to the export trade. The whole grain trade would be revolutionized.

J. R. Murray pointed out that last March the Canadian Council of Agriculture had recommended the establishment of a court of appeal to which all grievances could be taken and which would have power to right abuses. He dissented from the view that the export trade would not accommodate itself to a change in the basis of the grades. British buyers never saw the wheat they bought. They based their transactions on their confidence in the government certificate of grade. They bought their wheat to mill and were familiar with the milling and baking qualities of the wheat of different grades. If a new system of establishing grades were adopted it would not shake their confidence in the integrity of the government certificates. Grain growers need not worry, therefore, about the effect of a new grading system on the export trade.

The resolution, as finally passed, read as follows:—

"That the Dominion government be urged to extend and elaborate the systems of milling and baking lists of wheat; that full publicity be given to the results, and that these results of these tests be used in fixing the grades."

#### The Car Shortage

A resolution from the Erickson local, asking that the C.N.R. supply them with comparatively as many cars as at places nearer the C.P.R., brought out the statement that sometimes farmers have had to wait three months after their order for a car was placed. The handicaps imposed on railroads by the epidemic, which reduced the number of employees at work in the busy season was mentioned. The resolution carried.

A resolution asking that the date of the convention be changed from January to June was tabled. Another asking that a department devoted to the teaching of rural sociology and kindred subjects be established at the Manitoba Agricultural College, was approved. The question of amendments to the Car Service Rules, so that railways would have to supply two box cars in lieu of one stock car for hogs and mixed car shipments, as well as for cattle and horse shipments was pretty thoroughly discussed. Mr. Freer, of the U.G.G. livestock department, explained that stock shipped in a box car could not be insured. He had discussed the matter with railway officials and believed that the matter would be settled as soon as there was a request for a change. The request was made. The preservation of big game, especially of elk in the Riding Mountains, was urged in a resolution sent in by the Franklin association. Flagrant violations of the game act by hunters from outside points were indicated in the discussion. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and bring the situation to the attention of the chief game guardian.

Resolutions, moved by Walter Harvey, from the Springfield association, in regard to extension of the time granted to farmers loading over the platform, and asking that the small shipper be allowed to demand a car of, say, only 40,000 pounds capacity, were tabled. The following resolution from the same association was adopted:

"That this convention demands the government should, at the next session of parliament, so revise the laws pertaining to the sale of grain and produce that the rights of the seller may be

properly protected to prevent the recurrence of such losses as have been sustained by farmers in the default of the Canadian Farmers' Hay and Produce Exchange."

#### "A Nigger in the Woodpile"

A resolution from the Elm Bank association, asking that the facts and figures re dockage and averages in terminals presented by W. J. Christie, in his letter to The Guide of November 20, 1918, be fully discussed, was handed in to the resolutions committee. On its being read by J. W. McQuay, chairman of the Committee, J. R. Murray, asked that those who had brought that matter forward should discuss it, but there was nobody who came forward to do so. Mr. Murray made a brief, clear and forcible statement, reading from the official record to show that his own attitude and the attitude of the United Grain Growers Limited had been grossly misrepresented in one of the Winnipeg newspapers. He also dealt briefly with the continued tirades of the same newspaper in regard to screenings, which after continuing daily for several weeks ceased on November 28 last. At the close of Mr. Murray's statement, Robert Emmond voiced the general conviction of the sentiment by saying that the attacks and misrepresentations dealt with by Mr. Murray were not actuated by their professed motive of extreme anxiety for the farmers' welfare.

"There is a nigger in the woodpile," exclaimed Mr. Emmond, "Why have we these new friends that have sprung forward so eagerly with professions of such solicitude for us?"

Mr. Murray was enthusiastically applauded on closing his brief statement.

#### Hudson Bay Railway

The following resolution from the Oakville association was adopted:—

"Whereas the cost of transportation is an important factor in the cost of production of farm products, and whereas we have been looking to the Hudson Bay Railway as a means of cheapening transportations. Therefore be it resolved that we urge upon our Federal Government the necessity of immediately completing the railway to Hudson's Bay with all the harbor and terminal facilities required to handle a large portion of the produce of the prairie provinces."

#### Regarding Farm Engines

The convention adopted the two following resolutions from the Dauphin association:—

"That whereas the gasoline engine is becoming more and more of a necessary part of farm equipment, and whereas the determining of horse power from dimensions of and speed of engines is something the average farmer is unfamiliar with, and whereas the rating on engines is entirely in the hands of

the manufacturers of them. Therefore be it resolved that we urge that steps be taken to have the rating of farm engines brought under government supervision in order that their horse power rating, both belt and drawbar, be according to one standard."

"That whereas it is the intention of the Department of Agriculture, that all steam boilers constructed previous to a certain date be allowed a pressure of less than 140 pounds per square inch, and whereas a great many boilers that would come under this list are still capable of carrying a greater pressure than 140 pounds; and whereas it would mean a great hardship to threshers and others who have boilers that are good for a great many years. Therefore be it resolved that this matter be brought to the attention of the Brandon convention with a view to having the matter brought to the attention of the Department of Agriculture."

#### Freight Rates in Advance

The following resolution from the Gilbert Plains association was referred to the executive:—

"Resolved, that this Convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association protests vigorously against the manoeuvring of the railroad companies to secure the payments of freight rates in advance and that we urge our executive to do everything in their power to prevent the government from granting

Continued on Page 48



ALMOST  
Four Hundred  
Dollar Saving

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## Offered for Immediate Sale

After stock-taking we find we have twelve Reo Six, seven passenger touring cars, that we must move in order to make room for incoming shipments.

You know the Reo Six—its value, quality, and performance. Ask any competent mechanic what he thinks of it. He will tell you—as we do—that considering service, and the saving in low depreciation and upkeep, it is the best car value today.

This is an opportunity to realize something that is a little more than a saving. The car carries its own recommendation. Reo is a name that stands for quality as the first essential. Then on quality is built, design, comfort, and special features.

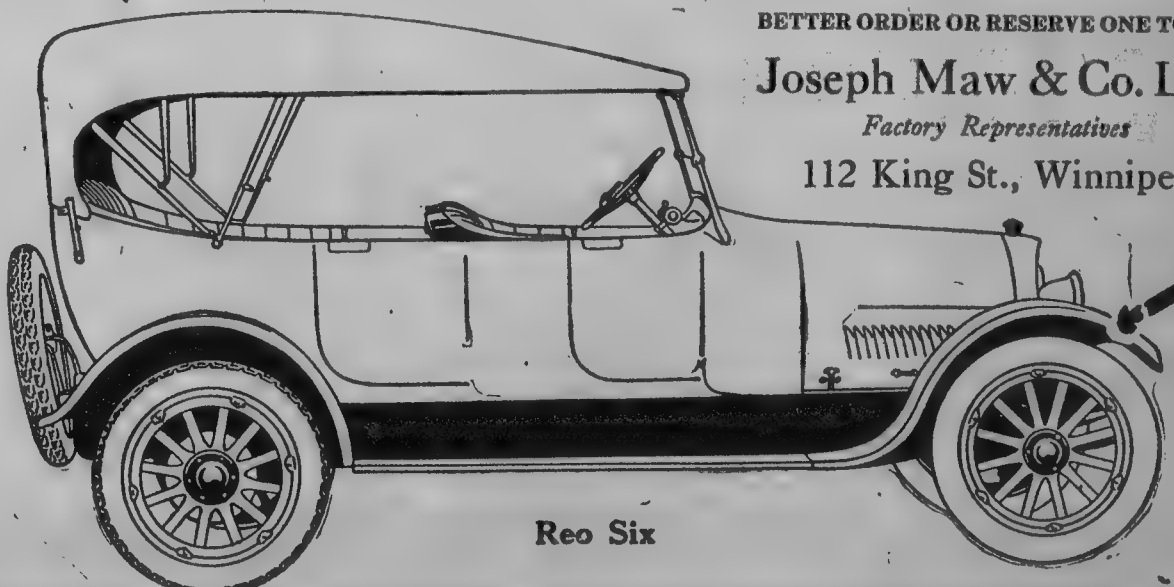
The wheelbase is 128 inch, the tires are 34 x 4½ inch, the upholstery is genuine leather—and the price up until February 10, is \$2,250. While we say that the price is good until February 10, we cannot by any means guarantee that we will have these cars more than a couple of weeks.

BETTER ORDER OR RESERVE ONE TODAY

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Reo Six



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Send in Your Name for a Copy  
Place Your Order Early for these  
Splendid Stocks

Dr. Saunders' Early Red Fife Wheat.  
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Marquis Wheat, Registered—1st and  
2nd Generation.  
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(Crops grown from our Registered Seed  
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Durum Wheat.  
"Lion" Dwarf Essex Rape.  
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We are buyers of Bromo, Western  
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## Live Poultry Wanted

### WATCH OUR WEEKLY PRICES

and ship your poultry to us. Our demand for Live Poultry will be wanted greatly for all the year around. We advise farmers who have not shipped to us yet to make a trial shipment and they will get satisfactory results.

Note.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—  
Choice Fat Hens, 5 lbs. or over.....26c  
Hens, any size, in good condition,  
under 5 lbs.....23c  
Ducks, per lb.....28c  
Geese, per lb.....23c-26c  
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb.....27c  
Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 28c  
Chickens, in good marketable condition, per lb.....23c

Prices Good until February 1st.

These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

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## Live and Dressed POULTRY Wanted

Farmers who have not sold their poultry before Christmas are requested to take advantage of our present prices, which we are offering and guaranteeing the following mentioned poultry at following prices:—

Old Hens, in good condition, size 4 lbs. 22c-24c  
Old Hens, size 5 to 6 lbs., real fat, lb. 24c-26c  
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 20c  
Geese, any age, in good condition, per lb. 23c  
Ducks, any age, in good condition, per lb. 27c  
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 26c-28c  
Young Roosters, 1918 hatch, per lb. 25c-27c  
Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 55c

Above prices are for live weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg, and are for poultry in good marketable condition. We are preparing crates to any parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for above mentioned poultry. We are also handling any amount of any kind of dressed poultry at highest market prices. We are in the market for dressed hogs during the season at highest market prices. Kindly write us for prices on hogs.

**Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.**  
465 Pritchard Avenue, WINNIPEG.  
Canada Food Board License No. 7-397.

## CLEAN TESTED SEED GRAIN

MAKE CERTAIN OF YOUR SEED NOW  
Good seed is the first step in raising good crops. Our new Catalog of farm seeds Thoroughly cleaned; rigidly tested for germination; shipped subject your approval. Investigate our three reliable brands. New, different Catalog on request.  
**Harris McFayden Seed Co., Limited**  
Farm and Seed Specialists  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Manitoba Farm Women Convene

Large Amount of Business Disposed of—Good Progress  
Reported—Prospects Bright

CERTAINLY the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has every reason to be proud of its first year's work, and of its first annual convention. Its annual convention which was held in Brandon, on January 8, 9, and 10, was an achievement that few organizations could reach after one year of work. Notable indeed was the spirit of devotion to a cause as expressed over and over again during the hours of the convention. Each director, each officer and indeed every delegate to the convention seemed specially to bear testimony to the great necessity of women and men from the farms, working jointly for those things for which the farm organizations stand. It is a sentiment, the fostering of which means unbounded success for the entire movement.

Perhaps one of the most pleasant experiences of the convention body was that of fraternity with the delegates from the other provinces. There were with the women of Manitoba this year, fraternal delegates from every one of the sister provincial organizations. Mrs. Brodie, the president of the United Farm Women of Ontario, brought greetings from the newest of the women's organizations. Mrs. Ross, vice-president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, brought a breath of sunny Alberta in her greetings, while Mrs. Platt and Mrs. McNaughtan, of Saskatchewan, brought, as they said, "Some sisterly advice to the youngest sister." Each address was expressive of different sentiments, but underlying all was the thought and assurance and evidence that after all the vital and fundamental problems that concerned

could get labor-saving devices for a legitimate outlay of money, the fundamental difficulty was not touched. A resolution asking that the newly-formed Interprovincial Council of Farm Women be asked to give special study to the alleviation of the overwork of the farm woman, was unanimously carried.

A session was given over to discussion on the revision of the constitution. Last year's constitution was found to be merely a working basis for the first year of organization, and pointed the way to many improvements in the relationship of the Women's Section to the general association, and in the making of the Women's Section an autonomous body for the special work that concerned women and children.

### Two Inspiring Addresses

On the evening of Thursday, there were two addresses by women to the general convention, one by Miss McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, on "Women's Place in the Grain Growers' Association," and one by Miss Kelso, professor of Household Economy at the College of Agriculture, on "Women's Share in Reconstruction." Both addresses brought out women's share in the great movements going on in Canada. Miss McCallum emphasized particularly, that there isn't a problem for which the Grain Growers' Association is working that is not as much a woman's question. It was shown that the working of the tariff, the unrestricted holding of land for speculative purposes, and our present indirect taxation system, worked even more disastrously on the farm woman than it does on the farmer. Miss Kelso showed that the home is the foundation of our civilization, and as such the homemaker is

### OFFICERS OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1919.

President, Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville.

Vice-president, Mrs. A. Tooth, Eli.

Secretary, Miss Mabel E. Finch.

Directors: Springfield, Mrs. Wilson, Dugald; Portage, Mrs. Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek; Marquette, Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale; Neepawa, Mrs. Albert MacGregor, Arden; Provencher, Mrs. A. Forrester, Otterburne; Swan River, Mrs. G. E. Curphy, Harlington; Dauphin, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; Souris, Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain; McDonald, Miss E. Graham, Roland; Brandon, Mrs. Gee, Virden; Lisgar, Mrs. B. Sloane, Roland; Selkirk (to be appointed).

one concerned all. The fraternal greetings were an inspiration and encouragement to one and all.

### A Business Convention

There were not so many addresses this year as last year, at the first convention, and this was a mark of strength rather than otherwise, since so much more time was left for discussion of business and resolutions, and for drawing out the opinions of the various delegates. The discussions were specially free and open, a thing that cannot be too highly commented upon in so new an organization. The liveliest discussion was that which centred about the labor problem. The discussion was ably led by Mrs. Robinson, of Oakville, and in which she pointed out the many difficulties existing in the present system of employing and treating those who help the women on the farms. Mrs. Robinson emphasized the necessity for raising the status of the helper, of rearranging the schedule of wages, and of avoiding the tendency of serfdom in the relation of the helper to her employer in the whole profession. Then the speaker showed just how the economic problem was under all the whole question of labor, especially that for the farm home, and pointed out that in every possible way every effort should be made by the women in the farmers' movement to assist in a movement to readjust the economic principles which govern. This she said, could not be done without organization, and the organization could not be democratic so long as the individuals within it were autocratic. It is a matter of regret that Mrs. Robinson's address could not be given in full. Much further discussion took place in which the consensus of opinion was that unless the tariff and other protective discriminations were removed, and people

playing, and will be called upon to play a larger part in the problems of reconstruction that are now before the people of Canada. Miss Kelso continued that when children are properly reared, society reaped the benefit.

### Reports of District Conventions

The directors' reports all showed organization work as that which had chiefly been done during the year. Nearly all reported new sections organized in their respective districts, and valuable assistance given to those organizers sent out from Central office. Some of the officers were invited to report on work of special study. Mrs. H. G. Thornton dealt with the splendid work the women in the district immediately surrounding Brandon had done in establishing a rest room and extended an invitation to the women delegates to visit the Brandon rest room. Many availed themselves of the invitation and found one of the best equipped rest rooms, not only in Manitoba, but in the Dominion of Canada. Mrs. Albert MacGregor, of Arden, gave a splendid report of her study on rural schools in which she advocated consolidation or union schools, women on the school boards, equipment for the serving of hot lunches, medical inspection, and some degree of moral teaching.

### Dominion Bureau of Health

A discussion of special interest, and one of far-reaching effect was on the health question. Two important resolutions were unanimously passed in this matter, one asking the Dominion government for a bureau of health, another asking the provincial government to provide immediately some training for persons that they might be prepared to assist in caring for the patients in any recurrence of an epidemic such as the influenza, and a third asked that some kind of child-saving

(Continued on Page 47)

## Pianos OF QUALITY

At the Lowest Possible Price

have been both the aim and performance of the House of McLean through all its years of service to the people of Western Canada.

A fair price and only one price for every piano—the fair and only way—absolute reliability in every transaction.

Before buying your piano write for our catalogues.

**McLean**

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE  
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.  
Piano and the Victrola  
Dept. G.

329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG



## Improve Your Bread

A Better Loaf  
A Larger Loaf  
**Ho-Mayde**

Bread Improver

will give you a larger, better-flavored loaf of finer texture and color, which will keep fresh longer.

It is perfectly wholesome.

Ask your Grocer, or send 15 cents for a package sufficient for 100 loaves.

**Ho-Mayde Products Co.**  
23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.  
C. & J. JONES, Winnipeg, Man.

## Live Poultry WANTED

NOTE OUR SPECIAL PRICES ON

## Turkeys

We will pay 27c. to 28c. per lb. We can handle any amount for the trade. Ship now while the prices are good. Our demand is great.

### PRICES

Extra Fat Hens, any size, per lb.....26c  
Old Hens, any size, per lb.....23c-25c  
Geese, per lb.....23c  
Ducks, per lb.....24c-26c  
Young Roosters.....Highest Market Price

We also handle Dressed Poultry, and is worth four cents per pound above live weight prices. We are preparing crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Money Orders Mailed Daily. Above prices guaranteed until February 1, 1919.  
Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325, 7-326.

**Standard Produce Co.**  
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

## EGGS

### WANTED

STRICTLY NEW LAID EGGS WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY

Ship To Us!

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest market price and to send your returns immediately.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES

Reference: The Dominion Bank

**Matthews Blackwell, Ltd.**  
Established 1852

Canada Food Board License No. 12-90.  
WINNIPEG MAN.



# 500 DOLLARS

## FOR

# One Acre of Wheat

We have for distribution what we believe to be the most highly developed, heavy-yielding seed wheat in the world. Every bushel of this seed is of World Prize-winning Stock. These heavy-yielding strains of seed have been developed from common varieties by the hand selection of individual plants over a long period

of years. Every plant was originally selected for its bushel-producing, bin-filling ability.

We have supplied more than 3,000 farmers with seed grain. Men and boys who have secured this seed state positively that it has produced more bushels. From 5 bushels per acre more to twice the yield secured from ordinary seed.

## You Can Raise More Bushels Per Acre

We believe that by the use of the seed we are distributing you can increase your yield of wheat from 5 to 10 bushels per acre.

Seeing is believing. YOU will know if a demonstra-

tion is made on your own farm. There is no chance for you to lose. Try this seed. Sow a "test acre" in 1919. We will pay \$500 in cash to the person who grows the most bushels on ONE ACRE.

## LET THE BOY DO IT

In 1918 scores of boys throughout Western Canada secured seed from The Guide. Six boys won prizes totalling \$765.

The picture opposite is of Roy V. Roberts, of Battleford, Sask., the champion boy wheat grower of Western Canada. He has started on the road to success by The Guide's "Better Seed Route." He writes to the farm boys of the West as follows:—

"Battleford, Sask., Dec. 28, 1918

"To the Boys of Western Canada:

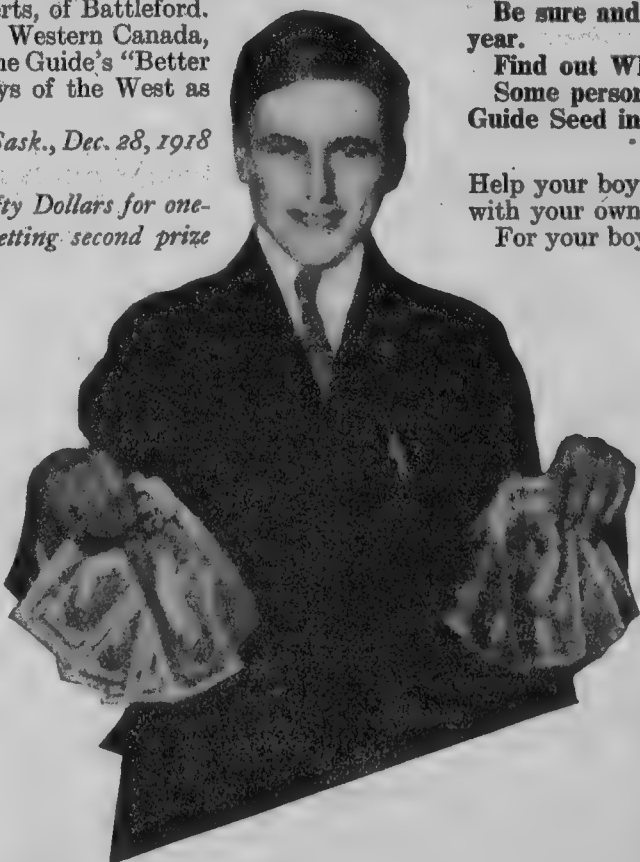
"Look here, boys. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for one-half bushel of wheat. Fifty Dollars for getting second prize for my wheat at The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair, and as I secured highest number of points for wheat in Saskatchewan I was entitled to the Ottawa trip, so I received One Hundred Dollars in lieu of the trip. Now this is what I got for getting subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide.

"FIRST—I got one week at the University at Saskatoon which was worth far more than the getting of the subscriptions.

"SECOND—I have sixteen bushels of pure seed wheat.

"THIRD—One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in cash. It was worth trying for. Wasn't it, boys?

"ROY V. ROBERTS,  
"Battleford, Sask."



Full details of The Guide's plan for supplying its readers with the most highly developed, heavy-yielding strains of seed and how \$2,500 in cash will be distributed in 1919 for test plots will be found in The Grain Growers' Guide, issue of January 1. If you did not see this, look it up and READ it. If you have misplaced your copy, or desire additional copies of this announcement, fill in the coupon in the corner and mail to us TODAY. We will forward the additional copies by return of post.

You do not have to invest one cent. Under any circumstances you would have the seed. Some person will win the \$500 prize. Why not send in a reservation for 90 pounds of this seed NOW.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Be sure and have a "test plot" on YOUR FARM next year.

Find out WHAT this seed will do.

Some person will get \$500 for seeding one acre with Guide Seed in 1919.

### SEED AN ACRE

Help your boy enter The Guide competition. Start him with your own subscription for six years.

For your boy this competition will

Develop initiative.

Stimulate ambition.

Create confidence in himself.

Interest him in his work.

Make him self-reliant.

Strengthen him physically and mentally.

Enable him to obtain practical information.

Stamp him as THE progressive boy of the community.

Train him for leadership and success.

It will do as much for your daughter.

If you have no son or daughter, get the seed yourself or go into partnership with some boy or girl in the neighborhood. Help them get the seed—you furnish the land.

DO IT the way that suits you best, but  
SEED A TEST ACRE IN 1919.

### CLIP THIS COUPON HERE

The Grain Growers' Guide,  
Winnipeg, Man.

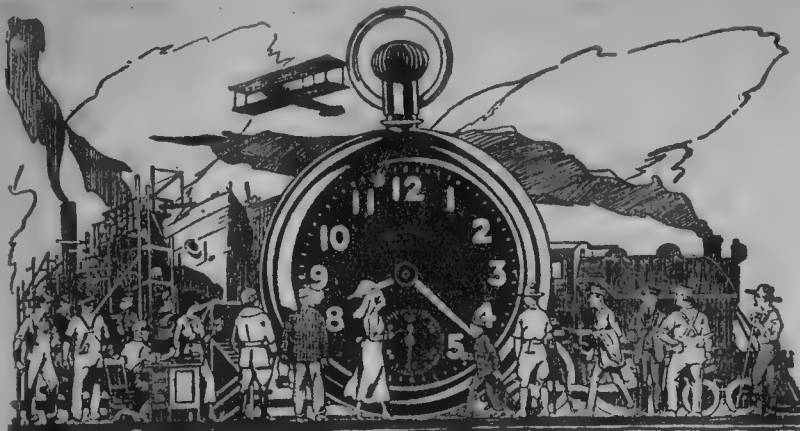
Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of your folder which explains how I can obtain improved seed and how I can win \$500 by seeding an acre of land with Guide Seed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Province \_\_\_\_\_





## If All The Watches Suddenly Stopped Ticking—

How could the thousands of shipyard workers continue their team-work?

How could the armies of factory hands be ready for the "start work" whistle?

How could railroads with their big groups of employees run on time?

How could the mails be delivered?

How could the newspapers bring the world's news to your doorstep each morning?

A good watch is a necessity. That's why men and women of every profession and occupation depend upon Ingersoll and there is a model to suit everyone.

There is the *Waterbury* with 4 jewels and the *Reliance*, the master 7-jeweled watch, which are the Ingersoll aristocrats—handsome watches that men are proud to carry.

*Radiolites* that tell time in the dark are indispensable to mine and factory workers, farmers, nurses and soldiers.

The well known *Maple Leaf* is sturdy and reliable and dealers have special models for boys and girls and for women.

Buy a watch with the name **INGERSOLL** on the dial and you are guaranteed a good time-keeping service.

## Ingersoll Radiolite

Tells Time in the Dark

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 128 Bleury Street, Montreal.

## It was a puzzle to me

I had a few dollars in the bank and was saving a little all the time, but without any definite plan. I looked at my neighbors, some of them men of means and wondered what they did with their money, their extra money, I mean. I supposed they invested it somehow, but how? That was the question and I was too bashful to ask.

One day, however, I read of a man who had been paying an instalment of \$87.25 a month for a year and a half and had actually made \$136 in interest on his payments during that time, while at the end of the eighteen months he was the possessor of 15 shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company Stock and in receipt of a dividend cheque for \$37.50 every three months.

That was \$150 a year, all made by a small Systematic Investment account with J. M. Robinson & Sons, Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and doing business in Montreal, St. Johns and Fredericton.

To make a long story short that ended my puzzle—the answer had been found. I opened a systematic account with that house and my savings are earning the full dividend return of my investment. In a few months I shall have paid for and received a certificate for 20 shares of Dominion Iron Preferred and my income therefrom will be \$35.00 every three months, \$140 a year.

You, too, can follow this simple plan. I am sure that J. M. Robinson & Sons will send you their very attractive little booklet explaining the plan if you will drop them a line to 11 St. John St., Montreal, or to Market Square, St. John, N.B.

9

## Manitoba Secretary's Report

Showing Continued Progress in the M.G.G.A. in Spite of War Conditions and Strain

THE outstanding fact in reviewing the work of 1918 is that in spite of the continuance of war conditions, with increasing strain and with increasing shortage of

help upon the land, the association has still continued to make progress. Throughout the year both in regard to the ordinary meetings of local associations and in regard to special campaign meetings, attendance has been seriously lessened by the fact that so large a number of farmers had no help. And the extension of women membership has been very directly handicapped by the fact that in almost every locality the women were devoting all the time possible to the various relief and patriotic activities demanded by a state of war. In spite of these conditions some progress has been made, and the association is in measurably better standing than it was at the beginning of the year.



W. R. WOOD

### Energetic Working Locals

The following figures based upon the reports received up to December 31, give some indication of the progress made:—

One-hundred-and-two local associations have filled in and returned the forms sent out for their reports. Forty-three associations have reported their annual meetings and the election of their officers for 1919. Of those whose reports are in, five associations report memberships of over 100, as follows: Morris, 132; Strathclair, 123; Forrest, 121; Ninga, 107; and Birnie, 101. Twenty associations report memberships of 50 or over, as follows: Gilbert Plains, 94; Edwin, 91; Gladstone, 87; Hartney, 85; Bradwardine, 83; Bagot, 81; Brookdale, 75; Cypress River, 75; Little Souris, 72; Minto, 70; Otterburne, 70; Elm Creek, 70; Erickson, 68; Winkler, 67; Kelwood, 65; Keyes, 60; Boissevain, 59; Lavinia, 50; Rounthwaite, 50. Brookdale has the unique distinction of having twice as many women in the local association as men. Comparing the reports now in hand with the reports of the same associations for 1917 there is a straight increase during the year of 964 members. This is not a matter of guess-work or speculation. It is an actual increase of paid-up membership, and whatever other branches may have gained or lost, these 100 associations have it to their credit that they have added 964 members to our strength in the province.

As examples of conspicuously successful local effort note should be made of such cases as the following: Gladstone, where the 1917 membership (22) was practically multiplied by four in 1918, the total now standing at 87. Edwin, which began the year with 42 and closed with 91. Cromer, which moved from 21 to 44. Dunstan, which doubled its last year's membership of 17. Erickson which organized during the year and ran up to 68. Kelwood which had no report in 1917 but closed 1918 with 65 members. Keyes, which ran up from 39 to 60. Strathclair, which added 17 to their former membership of 106, and Birnie which increased its total of 73 to 101. In a majority of these cases the advance secured was largely the result of effort within the community itself rather than from the organized campaign of the year. In a year such as 1918 has been such achievements are a splendid testimony to loyal and efficient work being done by local boards and individuals.

### Strength of the Association

In dealing with membership the question naturally arises: What is the strength of the association? Until we further improve our system of reporting the statistics it will be impossible to give an answer that will be quite up to date. At the present time two statements are possible in reference

to our strength. First: The receipts and reports show that 188 local associations forwarded to the Central office for the year 1917, dues for 6,307 members. This total is reached by

inclusion of dues for 1917 forwarded from December 1, 1916, all through the year 1917 and through the year 1918, and is beyond question a correct expression of our standing for that year. Second: For 1918 up to December 31, while only 102 associations have returned their annual reports, 192 associations have paid dues which (exclusive of amounts to be credited to 1917 account), and amounts received during December last on 1919 account represent 7,575 memberships. This is a clear gain to date over 1917 of 1,268 paid-up memberships, with a large number of local associations yet to be heard from. The estimated increase in reviewing 1917, a year ago, was 976 over the previous year. The certain increase of this year over 1917 is 1,268. When we consider the increased strain of the fourth year of war upon our rural population, and the fact that all propaganda work during the fall months was rendered impossible by the serious epidemic of influenza the enrollment of that number of new members cannot be regarded as discouraging.

While thus 7,600 may be taken as approximately the strength of our membership for the year, it must be recognized that there are many hundreds more who though not in actual touch with the organization at the moment are yet grain growers in heart and principle and purpose, and whose support may be counted on just as confidently as that of the most loyal. On the other hand when we recognize that Manitoba has a farming population of approximately 51,000 we are reminded of the urgent need for an immediate forward movement to bring our movement into more complete and vital contact with our rural population as a whole. The obligations laid upon us by this situation and by the unparalleled activities of those who would exploit us is to do more in 1919 than ever any past year has seen done toward organizing our people 100 per cent. strong.

### New Locals

During the summer a fairly extensive campaign was undertaken which covered in a general way the districts of Brandon, Souris, Dauphin, Neepawa, Portage, Marquette and Swan River. Four distinct phases of our work were represented, the general association, the Women's Section, the United Grain Growers Limited, and The Grain Growers' Guide. This made a splendidly effective combination of forces, and is a plan worth following in future work. The co-operation of district directors and the directors of the Women's Section was an important factor in the success of the campaign. Partly as a result of that campaign and partly through local initiative and the faithful efforts of district workers, 40 new or re-organized branches are recorded within the year as follows:—

### New Local Associations

St. Anne de Chenes, Tobacco Creek, Elkwood, Homewood, Forestville, Brokenhead, North Brokenhead, Path Head, Tecumseh, Tupper, Elie, Sanford, Riding Mountain, Kelwood, South End, Hood Settlement, Salem, Rossendale, Primrose, Roseisle, Willen, Waldersee, Wassewa, New Scotland, Macdonald, Justice, Kellie, Bellhampton, Assessippi, Douglas, Endcliffe, Snowflake, Shellmouth, Sperling, Treesbank, Highfield, Durban, Erickson, Edrans, Stockton.

It must also be recorded, however, that there is a list almost if not quite as long of associations which during the year have been reported as "dor-



mant, "not active," or "dead," and another list, somewhat longer, of associations that have made no response of any kind to communications from the Central office. The whole situation emphasizes the urgent necessity of taking up at once the task of more definite oversight, more systematic visitation, more effective assistance to the struggling local association in order that lapses and fainting spells and "deaths" among our branches may be rendered less frequent, or if possible entirely prevented.

#### Practical Necessities

From a review of the year's work, I am impressed with the necessity for special provision being made in taking up the work of the New Year, along the following lines:—

1.—Extended field work not only to organize new branches, but to strengthen and encourage many that are weak.

2.—The supplying of more literature of the movement, in the form of bulletins and pamphlets, providing with some continuity studies in the principles for which we stand. The appeals for literature are very frequent and cannot be ignored.

3.—Increased effort directed especially to the enlistment of the young people and the women of the communities, and the training of local community leaders.

4.—Insistence upon the obligation of local boards to consult together and be really direct, the activities of their association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.—W. R. Wood, secretary.

## AUDITORS' REPORT

### RECEIPTS

Balance from 1917	\$ 2,949.18
Pooling Railway Fares	21.60
Advertising in Convention Program	153.25
United Grain Growers Grant	1,500.00
Manitoba Legislature Grant	1,000.00
The Grain Growers' Guide	300.00
Sale of Supplies to Branches	188.95
Advertising in Year Book	867.00
Refund Canadian Council of Agriculture	499.00
Membership Dues	6,150.80
Overpaid Dues	29.02
Dues Received accompanied by statement	73.97
Miscellaneous Receipts	36.55

\$13,770.22

### EXPENDITURE

Organization	\$ 597.15
Convention	454.90
Executive Meetings	107.00
Postage	200.00
Salaries	3,190.13
Directors' Meetings	587.15
Women's Section	500.00
Canadian Council of Agriculture Grant	200.00
Canadian Council Meetings	499.90
Telephone and Telegraph	95.01
City Light and Power	3.90
Brandon Tent	13.95
Office Furniture and Books	114.20
Rents	705.00
Printing and Stationery	2,390.60
Sundry Expenses	134.56
Overpaid Dues Returned	29.02
December 31st, 1918, Cash Balance	4,087.75

\$13,770.22

### WAR RELIEF

#### RECEIPTS

Balance from 1917	\$ 592.44
Contributions 1918	731.00

\$1,323.44

### DISBURSEMENTS

Hullfax Relief Fund	\$ 62.00
Canadian Red Cross	406.50
Y. M. C. A.	272.50
Navy League	100.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank	482.44

\$1,323.44

Total Receipts \$13,770.22

Total Expenditures \$ 9,722.47

Cash on Hand and in Bank 4,047.75

\$13,770.22

To the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.  
Gentlemen: We beg to report that we have examined carefully all books, checks and vouchers, and found the books in good order and vouchers for all expenditures.

J. M. ALLAN,  
H. R. THORNTON,  
Auditors.

January 8th, 1919.

### Duty on Tractor

Q.—How can I figure the tariff tax I have had to pay on a high-priced tractor that I purchased? It was manufactured in the United States.—Farmer, Indian Head, Sask.

A.—The custom duty on threshing and plowing outfits from the United States is 27½ per cent. If imported by a wholesaler or jobber that duty would be levied on the factory invoice, plus an additional appraisement of around five per cent. If imported by the consumer, the duty would be levied on the fair market value thereof for home consumption. In practice, I believe, the custom is to charge the consumer duty on the fair market value of the article in Canada imported from the United States.—R. McKenzie.

### Tons in Round Stack

Q.—What is the rule for measuring hay in a round stack.—H.J.B., Alta.

A.—The hay in a round stack can be measured as follows: Measure around the base of the stack in feet, multiply this number by itself and multiply this product by the height of the stack in feet and divide the last named product by 25, and the quotient so determined is the cubic contents of the stack, and the tonnage is thereupon determined by

dividing the total number of cubic feet by the number of cubic feet allowed for a ton. For clean blue joint hay or other wild grasses that have been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, allow 422 cubic feet per ton; for a longer period 340 cubic feet. For Timothy or Clover that has been in the stack 30 to 60 days allow 512 cubic feet per ton; for a longer period 422 cubic feet.

### An Awful Penalty

"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street-car line, "to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No sir, I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."—New York Times.

# 30% SAVE OF YOUR COAL

**FLAXLINUM** is the famous cold resisting, heat holding insulating material that is saving thousands of dollars in coal bills for farmers everywhere. An airtight house is not cold proof—cold gets through unless it is properly insulated. With Flaxlinum in your home, you have a cold-proof house that is so easy to keep warm that you will save 30% of your coal bill.

### Use Flaxlinum In Your Barn and Other Buildings

For healthier and more profitable live stock, your buildings should be warm, comfortable, and well ventilated. Flaxlinum enables you to put up warm, comfortable buildings that are easy to ventilate.

### Illustrated Booklet Free

We have prepared a nicely illustrated little booklet that explains all about Flaxlinum. It tells where and how to use it. It shows how you can easily save 30% of your coal bill, by putting Flaxlinum in your house.

You can get Flaxlinum from your Lumber Dealer, or if he doesn't handle it, he can get it for you by writing to us.

## Flaxlinum Sales Co., Ltd.

841 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

# Flaxlinum

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## Buy Telephones for Telephone Service

**SUPERIOR** telephones, like anything else, are well worth a higher price than the ordinary instrument. Kellogg telephones are superior telephones, but they cost only a trifle more than other makes.

However, when you have installed Kellogg telephones, you have the absolute assurance that your lines are always ready for instant use, day or night, and positively will not "lay down on the job."

Over 21 years have been spent in making the Kellogg telephone the efficient instrument it now is; over 21 years of producing phones that make telephoning a pleasure. Kellogg telephones eliminate costly repair bills, always giving the best possible service with minimum maintenance. With Kellogg telephones

### "USE IS THE TEST"

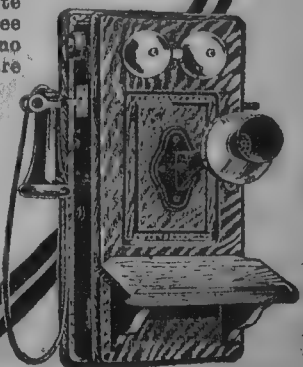
Kellogg telephones are constructed of the best materials obtainable, equipped with Kellogg powerful, "built like a watch" generator, trouble-proof, non-adjustable ringer, standard receiver with unbreakable Bakelite shell, long distance transmitter, nearly three million in service today. You will have no trouble with Kellogg phones because they are built right for severe rural service.

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REGINA, SASK., CANADA





## Studies in Farmers' Platform

No. III.—The Protective Tariff—By J. B. Musselman

FOR the purpose of this study protection may be said to mean artificial assistance to an industry carried on for personal profit. It may take the form of either a direct grant of specific amounts, or of power to exact an unstated subsidy from the public. The Protective Tariff belongs to the latter class and is but one means amongst many designed to give assistance at the cost of the public to industries which presumably cannot be profitably established, or made self-supporting.

Some forms of "protection," or subsidizing are intended to assist all the people; others to assist only a class, or but one specific industry.

Exclusive franchises and all kinds of monopoly are a form of protection. So are land grants, government loans, guarantee of bonds and the rights of banks to issue currency. Cities and towns used to bonus all kinds of industries to induce them to locate there. Now the Dominion reserves to itself this power.

### Direct Protection

Careful distinction must be made between "Direct Protection" and "Protective Tariff." The former may take many forms some of which have been named.

Many countries have given protection to industries by way of a bonus, or bounty, on production; such as the "Steel bounty"; or on exports, as Germany did on so many lines and as she and France and Belgium did on beet sugar; with the effect that sugar was always a luxury in these countries, where it was produced in vast quantities; but cheap and plentiful in England where none was produced.

Under all systems of direct bonus protection the public can easily discern just what it is paying and since the compensating benefits are usually exceedingly doubtful a democratic people does not really submit to this kind of taxation for the benefit of an industry. Hence, the method is not popular. It is, however, the only kind of protection that is open and honest. The ratepayers know, under it, what they are paying and they can intelligently decide whether it is worth its cost or not.

### The Protective Tariff

The Protective Tariff is a system of indirect, or hidden, bonusing of industries. Its prime purpose is not the raising of national revenue, but to create conditions under which the capital invested in the production of protected goods may secure for itself greater profits than it otherwise could.

The means employed is the imposition of a heavy import duty, as a kind of fine for purchasing goods abroad; with the effect of forcing people to buy home-made goods at more than their true value, for the benefit of the capital employed in their manufacture and distribution.

The Protective Tariff was invented as the ideal modern means for taxing the people for the benefit of the manufacturing industries, without their being aware of it. Its main purpose is to perpetuate assistance to manufacturers at the public expense, by a clever trick of legislation, which conceals the cost. It is well known that if the people knew what they are paying under the system they would reject it. It masquerades at will in the garments of all the virtues; but usually it disguises itself in that of patriotism. It is the son of the father of all wars, namely, the determination of men to rob their fellows. It is the most effective instrument of plunder that the cupidity of man has yet conceived.

### Its Cost to the Nation

The cost of the Protective Tariff is not easily ascertained. The import duty which we pay is but a small part of it. If we import \$1,000,000 worth of boots from the United States and purchase \$4,000,000 from Canadian manufacturers, at 35 per cent. duty, we pay, say \$350,000 to the treasury and \$1,400,000 to the Canadian shoe manufacturers; or in all we pay \$5,350,000 for \$3,600,000 worth of boots and shoes. If we purchase them all from the Canadian manufacturers we still pay the same amount, but the Canadian treasury gets none of it. What is the compensation for this waste of \$2,400,000? Of all methods of bonusing

or protecting industries, the protective tariff is by far the costliest.

### Its Effect Upon Industry

Any industry which cannot compete is either misplaced or mismanaged. A free trade world would produce everything where it can be produced best and cheapest.

The protective tariff places a premium on inefficiency, in that under it the public is made to absorb the loss of bad management, poor equipment, etc. It encourages the establishment of unnatural, or parasitical industries. It creates trusts, and combines and gives them the power to control prices. It penalizes agriculture, our basic industry, in favor of big capital. It hinders development of our vast natural resources and encourages an artificial demoralizing concentration in cities.

Its effect upon Canadian manufacturing industries has been demoralizing in the extreme; since by the word of S. R. Parsons, as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, they are the most inefficient on earth. At least, so we must infer from his statement that "if their tariff protection were removed they would all have to go out of business." According to this they are all so poorly managed, or equipped, that they cannot earn an honest livelihood.

Can agriculture carry its own burden, together with the burden of its exploiting manufacturers and compete with the rest of the world? Our manufacturers sell machinery to our competitors for use in Argentina and other countries, for less than to us. They thus force us to bonus our own competitors. How will this affect our wheat industry? Our tariff laws will not permit us to import goods which manufacturers of other countries might similarly sell us more cheaply than they do at home. Our customs administration discriminates in favor of middlemen and will exact more duty on a given article if purchased by a farmer, than if purchased by a merchant; even if both paid the same price for it.

### Does the Tariff Prevent Unemployment?



In the summer of 1914, before the war broke out, Canada had 100,000 idle men. What would the succeeding winter have brought us but for the war? According to the Board of Trade returns of Great Britain for 1890, 1900 and 1907 the percentage of unemployment in Free Trade England was 2.1 per cent., 2.9 per cent. and 4.2 per cent., respectively. For the same period in the United States the Bureau of Statistics for Labor showed that unemployment was as follows: 1890, 15.1 per cent.; 1900, 22.3 per cent.; and 1907, 34.2 per cent.

### Effect on Cost of Production

The protective tariff increases the cost of living many times the amount paid in duty; first as shown above, and second, because of the added profits of middlemen. For instance: A manufacturer in Montreal, because of tariff protection, sells an article at 30 per cent. more than its competitive value. A second manufacturer turns the article into a finished commodity and in adding his profits at 10 per cent. adds it to the entire cost, including the 30 per cent duty. He sells to a jobber who again adds 10 per cent. to the already augmented duty charge in selling to a Winnipeg wholesaler. The latter sells to a prairie storekeeper adding 20 per cent.; who in turn sells to a farmer, adding 33 1-3 per cent. Thus the innocent looking 30 per cent protection has cost the farmer nearly 60 per cent. and furnished a rakeoff for each middleman.

The manufacturer uses a part of the spoils to keep up wages, as he must, because the tariff increases the cost of living. The farmer has to meet this competition also. Is the amount by which the protective tariff increases the cost of growing wheat and other farm produce, sufficient to make competition with low tariff, or free trade countries, impossible, when the latter will have adopted modern methods?

The farmers products all sell on the basis of their export value. This value is depressed when we do not import freely from those countries to whom we require to sell. The protective tariff prevents such imports and depresses prices on farm produce to the advantage of employees of manufacturers. It gets agri-

# Announcement

The advent of peace, welcomed with joy in every home in the Dominion, brings to every one of us Canadians a new meaning, new opportunity, new responsibility, as regards our citizenship in this great and growing Nation.

To carry on during these reconstruction days, to build and rebuild for permanency, in everything that makes for peace, plenty and perpetual prosperity, is the ambition of every one of us. Every farm home in Canada must be made pleasant and comfortable. Every field, garden and lawn must be substantially, conveniently and pleasingly fenced. Our greeting to you at this time is to remind you of our part in Canadian development in the past and ask your co-operation and continued patronage for the future. May we, therefore, direct your attention to some of the fence facts that should be known and rightly understood by every patriotic citizen desirous of making Canada a better place to live in these days of well-earned and well-deserved peace.

**FIRST**, the time to buy and build fencing is now. Our improved and enlarged facilities, giving us the largest Fence Factory in Canada, enable us to render for Canadian farmers a superior, prompt, honest and efficient service—we are the "farmer's friend," first, last and all the time. Why? Because the farmer is our customer. We manufacture just such fencing as best meets the needs of the farmer.

**SECOND**, the purchasing power of every farmer is the highest ever. The farmer's medium of exchange—the crops he produces—is comparatively large. A bushel of wheat or a ton of hay will buy more fencing now than ever before. Prices will not—cannot—be lower for a long time to come. We mean prices of farm products. What the farmer produces and has to sell, that which represents his buying power, the world needs badly and must pay the price to get it. Nor will the price of materials used in manufacturing fencing be lower for a long time to come. Wire prices across the border are dependably fixed. That fixes the price for Canada. What real difference does it make as long as the parity is maintained? When the price of farm products is lowered, then and not until then will wire prices be lessened. It is to your advantage, therefore, to buy and build now.

**THIRD**, the Sarnia Fence Company has saved the farmers of Canada thousands upon thousands of dollars in actual money saved. Our plan of saving money for you is made possible under our selling system of direct dealing from factory to farm. Just two profits in the transaction—yours and ours. We are partners in the fence business. You buy and buy again, and others do the same. Satisfied customers mean a growing business. We pay nothing for your patronage, besides a good service rendered. You save by dealing directly with us on our direct dealing plan. It is a mutual co-operation between manufacturer and user of fencing that produces real fence satisfaction.

**FOURTH**, our price is always low—very low. If you could save twenty per cent. by buying from us, would you do it? We always quote lowest prices for just the kind of fencing you may need. Write us before you buy. Tell us your plan. Our expert advice may help you to a wise selection and, perhaps, mean a great saving of money. It is safest to know the truth about fencing before you act. Remember, we are fence manufacturers. Our one moderate profit added to actual cost of production leaves a larger profit for you.

**FIFTH**, our business is built upon the service basis—a real service to our customers—the satisfaction kind, the kind that lasts and brings repeat orders and induces your neighbors to do likewise. We owe the farmers of Canada the best fence service we are capable of giving. The farmers of Canada owe us their patronage as a consequence.



**SIXTH**, the Sarnia Fence Company saves money to every farmer who patronizes us. Our improved facilities, enlarged working capital, together with the fact that we have recently added to our management and working force the best fence talent obtainable, puts us way in advance in fence production. Our guarantee is back of every promise we make. Everything is just as represented in our advertising literature. Thousands of farmer testimonials to the good quality of our fencing. The money you save and the satisfaction you get in dealing direct with us will be your compensation.

**SEVENTH**, we prepay freight on all fence orders over 200 lbs. Our prices are quoted on fencing delivered at your nearest station. You pay but once. That covers the price of the fence and the transportation to your home town, excepting electric lines and on steamboats.

This announcement will be followed by others in the Farm Papers of Canada from time to time. Do not wait, however. Cut out this announcement and get our name and address correctly fixed in your mind. We want you to know the truth about Sarnia fencing. No trouble to answer questions. Write us about your fencing plans. We are specialists in the fencing line and are here to help our farmer friends. Our advertising literature describes in detail the Sarnia fence and the best method of fence construction. It will make plain to you the Sarnia plan. We are yours to serve.

Bank reference—Bank of Montreal.

**Sarnia Fence Company, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SARNIA, ONT.

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WINNIPEG OFFICE - - - 426 Main Street near Portage

F. H. Reid, Manager and Supervisor of Western Branches  
D. F. Coyle - - - Superintendent of Western Provinces

### AN AXIOM OF SUCCESS

It is not what you EARN, it is what you SAVE, that makes for success and puts you ahead of the other fellow.

Bank your savings promptly and let them work for you by drawing interest from

**THE HOME BANK OF CANADA**  
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES



culture on both ends; i.e., cost of production and selling price.

#### National Development and International Relations

Import duties constitute Canada's principle source of revenue. How does the raising or lowering of duty or tariff affect the volume of imports and amounts of revenue collected? The States of the Union constitute a veritable world in themselves. Free trade amongst them has made for rapid development. What would have been the effects of tariff walls for each state?

The import duty is intended to prevent other nations selling to us. In trade nothing is, or ever can be, paid for in money. Money is only a medium of exchange and is very little used. Goods have to be paid for with goods and only the national balances are adjusted by credits, which in turn must eventually be paid in goods. Since the protective tariff prevents other nations selling to us, it also prevents their buying off us. How can the impoverished European countries purchase our agricultural products if we refuse to accept goods in payment? The protective tariff makes imperialism essential. If a country is shut out of the world's markets it must extend its boundaries or perish. The high protective tariff is really a refined method of warfare. The motives behind it are the actuating motives of all wars.

#### What Industries Should be Assisted

Grain Growers should not be trapped into classing themselves as absolute anti-protectionists, just because they are opposed to the deceptive and dangerous import tariff method of protection.

The national interest may, in specific cases, justify the public in taxing itself for the establishment of an industry. Except where the assistance is but very temporary such industries ought to be owned by the public and not conducted for private gain. The postal system, railways, canals, public education, etc., are in this class. The opening up of new territories and the early development of unused natural resources, such as farming land and remote mineral or fishing resources, or even the early development of the manufacture of some essential commodities, may conceivably be assisted at the public expense, with ultimate national gain. Such assistance should always be open and direct and if so public opinion will not allow it to be seriously abused.

Is public opinion fair and is the public always willing to accept its reasonable burdens when it has to pay direct from its private purses? Are the farmers easier to collect taxes from when the same are added to the purchase price of goods? Is the farmer willing at all times to pay his fair share of the cost of government? of education? and of all the collective enterprises, when he is paying direct?

#### Method of Trapping Fox

An absolute necessity in trapping fox is a good trail scent which the trapper must rub on the soles of his shoes and on his gloves when working around the traps. The fox is perhaps the hardest of all wild animals to trap and is very suspicious of the human odor. The trail scent helps to kill this odor. Traps should be sprinkled with blood to which the trail scent has been added, or should be boiled in hemlock water.

Traps should be set along the fox runways or where they are most likely to travel. The traps should be set about two feet from a fairly large tree; they should be well covered and the surroundings made to look as natural as possible. About five feet up the tree trunk, a dozen drops of the best fox bait should be sprinkled, directly above the traps. In jumping for the bait the fox will be caught in the traps.

Or a stake about six inches long may be driven into the ground so that it stands five feet high. A rabbit should be placed on top of the stake and a few drops of the fox bait placed on it. Traps should be set on either side at the base of the stake and covered well with leaves, light earth, etc. This method attracts foxes from great distances.

Fox should be cased fur side out in preparing for the market. Good stretchers should be used in stretching. Positively no "curing preparations" should be used—the skins dried in a cool place, not exposed to sun, fire, or rain. The bone in the fox's tail should be removed to avoid tainting.

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

## 54th Annual Statement—30th November 1918

The Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank, in the City of Winnipeg, at twelve noon, on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

The President, MR. JOHN GALT, in the chair.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending November 30th, 1918.

During the year, owing to the depletion of the staff caused by enlistment for military service, the following offices were closed:—Coatsworth, Eastons Corners and Toledo in the Province of Ontario; Adanac, Guernsey, Jansen, Major, Netherhill and Salvador in the Province of Saskatchewan; of which all except Adanac have since been reopened.

The number of Branches and Agencies in operation on November 30th, 1918, was 299.

The usual inspection of all Branches and Agencies has been made.

Mr. S. E. Elkin, M.P., of St. John, N.B., has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors.

JOHN GALT, President.

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1917	\$106,624.34
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	824,174.56
	<b>\$930,798.90</b>

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 124, 2½ per cent., paid 1st March 1918	\$112,500.00
Dividend No. 125, 2½ per cent., paid 1st June, 1918	112,500.00
Dividend No. 126, 2½ per cent., paid 3rd September, 1918	112,500.00
Dividend No. 127, 2½ per cent., payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00
Transferred to Rest Account	200,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	75,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
Contribution to Halifax Relief Fund	5,000.00
Contribution to Canadian Red Cross, Manitoba Branch	5,000.00
Contribution to Young Men's Christian Association Overseas	3,000.00
Contribution to Salvation Army Overseas	2,000.00
Contribution to Belgian Relief Fund	1,000.00
Contribution to Knights of Columbus, Army Hut Appeal	1,000.00
Contribution to Navy League of Canada, Sailors' Week	2,500.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1918	50,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	126,298.90
	<b>\$930,798.90</b>

### General Statement of Liabilities and Assets

AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1918

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00
Rest Account	126,298.90	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward		
	\$ 3,726,298.90	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,261.43	
Dividend No. 127, payable 2nd December, 1918	112,500.00	
		3,849,060.33
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	12,134,649.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	58,805,207.86	
Deposits bearing interest	98,437,490.47	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	424,601.94	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	1,751,177.75	
		141,553,127.02
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	2,706,467.06	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	72,797.11	
		<b>\$153,181,451.52</b>

#### ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 940,448.58	
Dominion Government Notes	15,113,307.00	
		\$ 16,053,755.58
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund	260,000.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	7,800,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	763,793.00	
Cheques on other Banks	3,817,392.16	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	92,051.67	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,913,156.72	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	12,127,937.82	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	15,720,348.76	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	2,501,824.71	
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,508,728.64	
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,389,150.00	
		\$72,368,327.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	74,921,028.40	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	1,944,112.28	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	208,152.80	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	141,656.39	
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	327,941.58	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	1,237,606.70	
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	2,706,467.06	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	166,159.25	
		<b>\$153,181,451.52</b>

JOHN GALT, President.

H. B. SHAW, General Manager

#### Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of subsections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanation that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information, and the explanation given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN,  
Auditors, of the firm of  
WEBB, READ, HEGAN & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg 20th December, 1918



## "Do It Now"

### "Delays are Dangerous"

THE wisdom of these proverbs has found particular illustration in the life insurance business during the recent *Influenza Epidemic*. Numbers of instances occurred where the benefits of life insurance were missed through failure to act more promptly in procuring this protection. Some cases had even gone to the extent of policies having been issued, but before they were delivered and the premiums had been paid, ill health and subsequent death prevented the completion of the transaction and the benefits of the insurance were lost.

A life insurance policy is a contract between two parties—the Company on the one hand, which insures the life, and on the other hand the person who, in consideration of such benefit, agrees to pay a certain stipulated premium. Obviously such a transaction must be completed during the "lifetime and good health" of the person to be insured—Therefore—

*"Never put off till tomorrow what can be done today."*

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

351

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A Western Farmers' Company

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REGINA - SASK.

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after you have paid for your Victory Bond?

Open a Savings Account with us, and continue saving. You can deal with us by mail. We pay 4% on Call Deposits; 4½% on Time Deposits.

THE HOME INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

M. DULL, President, 333 Main St., Winnipeg, M. W. A. WINDATT, Mgr. Director  
Resident Inspector at Moose Jaw, E. E. WILLIAMS, P.O. Box 100, 310 Hammond Building  
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS

## WHITE LIGHT FROM COAL OIL



You can now make your home bright and cheerful and SAVE ONE-HALF ON OIL. Tests by Government and leading Universities prove this wonderful new Aladdin is nearly five times as efficient as the best round wick lamp. BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON common coal oil. No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. Won GOLD MEDAL. Guaranteed.

### TRY IT 10 NIGHTS FREE

Prove for yourself without risk that this remarkable white light has no equal. If not entirely satisfied, return it at our expense. \$1000 REWARD will be given to anyone who shows us an oil lamp equal in every way to this new Aladdin.

GET YOURS FREE! We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. In that way you may get your own without cost. Write quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 299 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL OR WINNIPEG  
LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

MAKE MONEY SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME! No previous experience necessary. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. NO MONEY NECESSARY. We start you. Sample sent for 10 days' trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

# The Deeper Life

Conversion, or How to Become a Child of God

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

THE heading above is the very form of the other question in the two letters I referred to last week. It is a great question, a vital question, a question one loves to have asked, and yet a question which one hopes will be less and less asked. One often still hears people speaking of their conversion and sometimes telling precisely when and where it occurred and one thanks God for such testimony, and yet one hopes that such testimonies will grow ever rarer and eventually disappear. It is a lamentable thing that anyone should know when he became a child of God. Such a testimony means neglect or failure somewhere. No man or woman brought up in a Christian land should know when he or she was converted. They should never have needed conversion. All children are born into the fold of Christ. They should never know what it is to return to the fold for they should never have been allowed to leave it.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me," said the Saviour—"Suffer them to come," He said, do not hinder or obstruct them; there is no need to bring them, for they want to come—"and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Every babe is born into the Kingdom of God. Little ones who pass away in their childhood all pass to dwell with the Good Shepherd whose lambs they were while yet on the earth. Little children who grow up on earth are just as truly His lambs and should never be allowed to wander from the Good Shepherd's fold and pastures on earth. Under the right Christian influences few probably ever would. There is, it is true, a terrible power of perversity in the human will, and there is a theoretical possibility that anyone may break away from the Saviour.

But under the right conditions the divine life which all children share would never be lost, and so would not need to be regained. That is, there would be no occasion for conversion. People so brought up would never know when they were converted. They would never know when they became children of God. They would always have been children of God. They would no more be able to tell when they began to love God than when they began to love their father or mother.

This doctrine was heresy thirty years ago. Thank God it is heresy no longer, but the great working principle of all churches that are not living with their blinds down and the shutters closed. One of the most significant religious movements of the present day is the new emphasis on religious education. Every child is recognized as a child of God, needing development, education, training, but a child of God from the start, not a child of the devil. As this true idea, this idea that Jesus gave us, prevails conversions within the range of the church's influence will naturally become rarer. The ideal will be their disappearance—no child of God ever allowed to stray away out on the bleak and stony hillsides of sin, no human being ever thinking of God except as his heavenly Father and of Jesus as his Friend, his Guide, his King.

But that day is distant yet. Vast masses of heathenism in so-called Christian as well as in heathen lands have to be Christianized. Multitudes even of people who were brought up in Christian homes have lost the early grace. Nothing but complete regeneration will avail for them. And so now and for many years to come conversion will need to be preached, and the question will be pertinent that my correspondent has given me, what is one to become a child of God.

Here again I would insert a proviso. Before trying to persuade anyone to become a child of God or trying to explain conversion to him, I think the first thing to be done is to make sure that the

one we are trying to bring in is not already in.

I find I have been slowly reaching the conclusion that Wesley reached in later years—that many people whom I would once have thought outside the Kingdom of God and who may even themselves think they are outside it are really within it.

More and more I am impressed with the difficulty of apostasy. One does not quickly and easily win goodness, and one does quickly or easily lose it. In our Christian lands there are hosts of people who think they are Christians and are not, and there are, I am equally convinced, hosts of people who are not recognized by themselves or anyone else as Christians who are.

Our standard of classification have been too conventional and narrow. Prevailing types of church memberships have often been misleading. The

churches have often treated little sins as great and great sins as little. Our moral scale needs reconstruction. The war has been doing that for us. That may prove one of its greatest results.

We are tolerant of a great many and very serious faults in people who have once professed conversion. We admit such people are defective Christians, yet we do not deny they are Christians. We must learn to be equally tolerant of faults, perhaps of a different kind in people who have not professed conversion and to recognize that they, too, may be Christians though imperfect ones. The right attitude of the church is to claim all goodness as Christian, especially kindness and courage and unselfish devotion.

So it may be we are going to make some surprising discoveries and to learn that Christ has many sheep not of our fold. And it may be that one of the greatest services to be rendered today to many people is not to make them Christians, but to make them aware that they are. They are like plants growing in a shady place. They are living, but will never flower till they come into the sunlight of assurance.

But to take up the question, how to become a child of God. From one standpoint it would need a long answer. I fancy there are as many ways as there are people. But from another standpoint the answer, I think, may be brief and simple.

The surest test of the divine life in men is the attitude to Jesus Christ. When Jesus Christ is truly known that attitude is decisive. "If God were your father," said Jesus to the Jews, "you would love me."

And as Jesus Christ is the test so He is the way. To become a Christian is just to fall in love with Christ, to surrender to Christ, to wholeheartedly endeavor to follow Him. Any kind of contact is vitalizing—to think of Him as Lord or Saviour or Master or just the "great white Comrade."

No one of us has the right to prescribe a particular experience for any one else, to tell him in advance how he ought to feel or how Christ may reveal Himself to him. All we can do is to try by life and by word to make others see Jesus and feel His reality. Then we must leave them to find their own way to the One who knows them far better than we or than they know themselves.

There is in conversion always an element of surprise. It never happens as expected. But it always does happen to the one who as well as he knows gives himself to Christ. No one was ever disappointed who said honestly to Jesus

"And in Thy blessed hands I am, and trust thee for a perfect cure."

And for the change that will sooner or later make itself manifest to everyone who so trusts Christ the new birth is not too strong a term.



Dr. BLAND

#### TEXT:

"Then said Jesus unto them again, verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep. By me if any man enter in he shall be saved and shall go in and out and find pasture—John 1:7, 9



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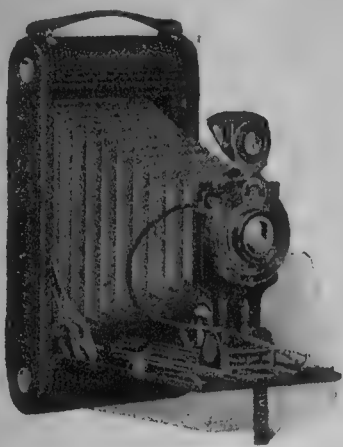
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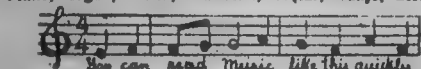
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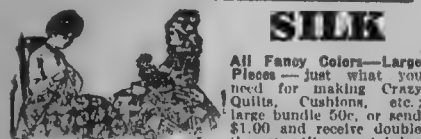
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## Cooking Meats

**M**EAT is one of the most important articles in our diet, for it supplies the protein which is the property that builds muscle and makes tissue; its fat furnishes energy and the nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and minerals which are contained in our roasts, chops and stews are very necessary to the well being of our bodies. Beef is without doubt the most popular of all meats; it is comparatively easy to digest and contains a large amount of nutriment. Veal is rather difficult to digest and requires great care in the cooking to make it wholesome. Mutton is wholesome and nourishing. Pork, like veal, is rather difficult of digestion if not well cooked, but it would be hard to fill the place that cured ham, bacon and shoulders occupy in our larder.

All meats can be divided pretty much into two classes, the tender fine grained meats which come from the least muscular parts of the animal, and the coarse fibered cuts which come from those portions which are most used and therefore more muscular and tough. The latter class of meats is exceedingly juicy and nutritious, but require more care in its preparation than the more tender cuts. All meat cookery is governed by two foundation principles:

#### Tender fine grained meats—

Quick surface searing.  
Intense heat.  
No water.

#### Coarse tough meats—

Quick surface searing.  
Long slow cooking.  
Small amount of water.  
Season while cooking.

In roasting meat we put the meat into a very hot oven so that the intense heat will seal the pores and keep the juices from escaping. After the meat is well seared, lower the temperature somewhat. In the case of tender meats do not season while cooking, the salt tends to draw the juices from the meat. In cooking tender meats, if there is little fat, rub a little dripping over the surface, sprinkle lightly with flour and cook. In most cases little or no water will be needed during the cooking, at any rate not until the meat is well browned and crisp. In cooking the tough cuts of meat, long slow cooking is desirable. In making soup the meat is placed in cold water over the fire; it improves the quality of the soup to soak the meat in the water sometime before cooking. If the meat for a stew is seared quickly before adding water to it the pores are sealed and much of the juice retained in the meat, the long slow cooking makes it tender; meat in a stew should simmer, not boil. These cheaper, tough cuts of meat may be made into stews, ragouts, braised dishes, casserole dishes and pot roasts.

In broiling meat, the meat should be placed about one inch from the hot flame or coals until the surface is well seared, then it may be finished farther from the flame. The length of time necessary must be gauged by the thickness of the meat.

#### Ragouts

Ragouts are much like stews. Select a piece of meat from the breast, neck or shoulder of beef, mutton, veal or lamb. Cut the meat into three-inch cubes and flour it well. Brown in a tablespoon of dripping and sprinkle with a tablespoon of flour. Cook till the flour is brown; now add the cup of boiling water and cover closely. Peel the carrots and cut them in dice, slice the onions and add them to the meat; simmer for one and a half to two hours; then add the canned peas and the potatoes cut in quarters; season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Add a little more boiling water if necessary and simmer for another three-quarters of an hour. This may be cooked in the oven in a casserole and served in the dish.

1½ to 2 lbs. meat	1 cup boiling water
1 tablespoon flour	2 large or three small onions
4 carrots	4 potatoes cut in quarters
1 cup canned peas	
1 tablespoon dripping	Salt and pepper

A reader of The Guide who is noted for the ham and bacon he cures has kindly consented to let us publish his recipe for curing ham.

#### Curing Hams

Per 100 pounds of meat allow:

9 lbs. salt	3 ozs. saltpetre
6 lbs. brown sugar	3 gallons water

Let the water come to a boil, then stir

in the salt, saltpetre and sugar, stirring until dissolved. Remove from the fire and when the brine is cold pour it over the meat and let it stand for six weeks, then smoke a little.

Mr. J. K.

#### Braised Tongue

1 beef tongue	1 onion
1 tablespoon butter	Flour
1 can tomatoes	1 cup pot liquor
Worcestershire sauce	Pepper and salt

Boil the tongue until tender, skin it. Fry the onion in the butter, add one cup of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled, add one can of tomatoes and the browned onion, the pepper and salt and a little Worcestershire sauce if you have it. Thicken slightly with flour, put the tongue in this mixture, set on the back of the stove and cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Dish tongue on a hot platter with the sauce poured around it.

#### Beef a la Mode

This is very delicious sliced cold; it takes a little time to prepare it, but it goes a long way sliced cold and makes a good supper or luncheon dish.

6 lbs. round of beef	¼ lb. salt pork
Bread crumbs	1 cup vinegar
1 teaspoon cloves	Pepper
Salt	Mustard
Sweet margarin	

Take a solid piece of the round from which the bone has been removed, about six inches thick and weighing about six pounds. Bind firmly with a strip of cotton fastened with twine. Cut into long narrow strips half a pound of fat salt pork and thrust these through perpendicular incisions made with a sharp knife, allowing the pork to protrude on each side. Cram into other slits a forcemeat made of highly-seasoned bread crumbs. Lay the meat in a deep dish and pour over it the vinegar, spices and seasoning. Let the meat remain in the vinegar 24 hours, turning several times. Put in a broad kettle, cover with hot water, put on a well-fitting top and cook slowly, allowing one-half hour to each pound. Cool under a heavy weight and slice. If desired, some of the water in which the meat was cooked may be thickened and used as gravy. Save the rest for stock.

#### Beef Loaf

3 lbs. lean beef	¼ lb. salt pork
2 eggs	1 cup bread crumbs
1 tablespoon sweet cream	1 teaspoon summer savory
2 teaspoons salt	½ teaspoon pepper

Mix all together well, mould in an oblong pan and bake one and one-half hours, basting occasionally.

#### Pot Roast

4 lbs. beef chuck or bottom round	1 teaspoon Worcestershire
1 tablespoon dripping	¼ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons butter	Juice of ¼ lemon
3 tablespoons flour	3 cups cold water
2 teaspoons salt	

Dredge both sides of the meat with flour and brown each side in a hot spider in which the tablespoon of dripping has been melted. Remove to an earthen casserole or bean pot and pour over the following sauce: In the hot spider melt the butter and blend it with the flour, adding the water gradually. Cook until thickened and smooth and add the seasoning. Pour over the meat and cook for three hours in a slow oven. If the piece of meat is thicker, cook longer.

#### Lentil Meat Loaf

2 cups cooked lentils	1 teaspoon salt
1 lb. round steak	1 teaspoon sage
1 onion	2 tablespoons butter
¼ cup bread crumbs	¼ cup chopped walnuts
1 cup sweet milk	Pepper

If possible cook the lentils in soft water. Rub the lentils through a colander or a coarse sieve, put the steak through the meat chopper, add to the lentils, together with the onion chopped, the eggs well beaten, the melted butter, the bread crumbs, milk, sage, salt, pepper and nuts. Mix well and make into a neat loaf, dredge over with flour and lay on a buttered tin. Bake in a hot oven for one hour. This loaf should be basted well with melted butter or butter substitute and served with a good gravy.

#### Surprise Croquettes

In boiling a ham there are often bits that are too small and ragged to serve as they are. The following is a very good way in which to make use of ham pickings:—

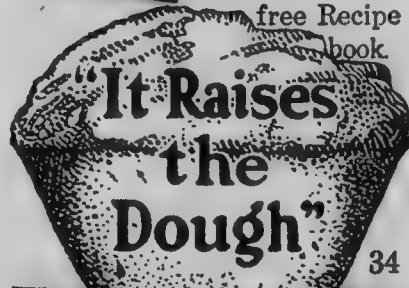
1 cup cold boiled ham	1 quart mashed potato
¼ teaspoon mustard	1 egg
¼ teaspoon sage or savory	1 cup dry bread crumbs

The potato should be one inch thick



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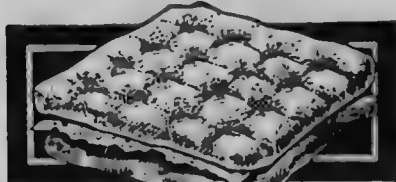
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on a platter. Divide into eight parts and put a tablespoon of ham mixture, which has been put through the food chopper and mixed with the mustard and sage, on the centre of each part. Cover with potato, shape oblong, and dip in bread crumbs and then in beaten eggs, then in bread crumbs again; fry in hot deep fat.

#### Baked Rabbit

Stale bread 3 tablespoons cream or milk  
1/4 teaspoon powdered parsley, sage or savory 1 saltspoon salt  
1/2 cup shortening 1 egg  
Pepper

Prepare and skewer the rabbit for roasting, then make the following stuffing: Crumb the bread, add the seasoning, the egg well beaten and the milk; onion may be added if desired. Mix well, stuff the rabbit and sew up. Dredge with flour and shortening and baste frequently. Roast one hour or longer, according to the size of the rabbit. The egg may be omitted.

#### A Stuffed Flanked Steak

1 thick flank steak 1 cup bread crumbs  
1 egg 1 small onion  
Salt Pepper  
Sage 2 tablespoons flour  
1/2 cup dripping 3 cups boiling water  
Score or pound the steak. Make a dressing of the soaked bread, the onion and seasoning. Spread this dressing on the steak, roll up and tie with a cord. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge with flour. Heat drippings in a frying pan and brown the meat-roll in the hot fat. Remove meat, add hot water and let boil two minutes. Pour this gravy over meat, roll and cook slowly in casserole, steamer or fireless cooker. If steamed or cooked in the fireless cooker, the roll should be browned in the oven before serving.

#### Rabbit with Bacon

1 rabbit Stuffing  
Meat stock Salt pork or bacon  
Dress a rabbit, removing the head and feet, let it stand in salted water for one hour, then rinse in cold water. Fill with a stuffing made of bread, onions and herbs, seasoned well with pepper and salt and moistened with a little milk. When the rabbit is stuffed, place it in a roasting-pan with an inch of stock in the bottom. If stock is not on hand, use bovril or an oxo cube. Lay three thin slices of salt pork or bacon across the top. Roast in a moderately hot oven and baste frequently. Cook until the rabbit is tender, from one and a half to two hours. Garnish with strips of bacon and little balls of the dressing fried.

#### Minced Meat with Potato Border

2 cups mashed potatoes Yolks two eggs  
2 cups chopped meat Onion juice  
1 teaspoon table-sauce Salt and pepper  
To the two cups of well seasoned mashed potatoes add the yolks of the eggs, beat until light and creamy. Form this mixture into a border on a round baking-dish. Season the meat with salt and pepper, onion juice and the sauce or catsup, add enough stock or milk to moisten it well. Place the meat inside the potato border and brown lightly in the oven.

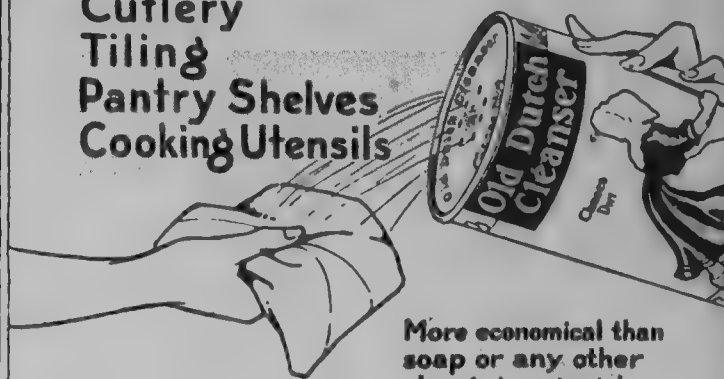
#### Glorified Hamburg Steak

1 lb. Hamburg steak Seasoning of salt, pepper, red pepper and grated nutmeg  
1/2 cup bread crumbs 1/2 teaspoon scraped onion  
1 stalk celery 6 medium sized onions  
3 small carrots  
A little chopped parsley  
1 egg  
Put the steak in a basin; add the celery chopped, the bread crumbs, the egg, parsley, scraped onion and the seasonings, and mix well. If the mixture seems too dry, a little melted butter may be added. Form it into an oval loaf and place it in a casserole or baking-dish. Slice the carrots lengthwise in slender pieces, peel the onions, and place these vegetables in the pot around the meat. Pour in a little boiling water or stock, have the cover tight, and let the contents of the pot simmer at the back of the stove for about three hours. Season the gravy with salt and pepper during the last half-hour of cooking, and 15 minutes before serving the cover may be removed and the casserole placed in the oven for the meat to brown. When ready to serve lift the browned loaf to a hot platter, arrange the vegetables around it and push the casserole to a hot part of the stove. When the gravy boils thicken it with a tablespoon of butter and flour rubbed together, stirring until smooth. Pour the thickened gravy around the meat. This dish may also be adapted to the use of the fireless cooker. This loaf may be baked in a roasting pan, the vegetables cooked separately and served as a garnish with the loaf.

*The Country Cook.*

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# The Countrywoman

## The Manitoba Convention

THE 1919 convention of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is now a matter of history. It is a place in history of the organization that will always be looked upon as a specially pleasant and instructive one. For the first time in five years the convention was held under the canopy of peace. As Mrs. Wood said in the opening paragraph of her presidential address, "Our last four conventions have been held under the tragic shadow of the most awful war the world has ever known. Towards the closing days of the year just ended victorious peace descended upon the troubled, war-torn world like a benediction, and today we meet with humble contrite hearts, secure in our faith in the Almighty who breathed upon us the benediction of peace."

The whole atmosphere was charged with the joyousness of peace. It was shown in the discussions, for so completely did they turn from the work of war-time to the work of the reconstruction that is facing us. It was shown in the social intercourse at intervals between sessions. Everywhere groups congregated and discussed the future with a hope and fearlessness in its security that is not a part of the shadow of war. Indeed the whole convention seemed to open the door to the great work of peace, that is before the association.

It would be impossible to go into details in an editorial way on this year's convention. But if the work of 1919 proceeds as it has begun there is every indication that this year's history of the association will stand out as a red letter achievement. The new executive and the new board of directors are women filled with the high purpose of the association, women who recognize the responsibility of the association to the people the association represents. They are conscientious, whole-hearted supporters of grain-growerism, and cannot help making their influence felt on the work that is before the whole association this coming year.

## The Infants' Act

W. P. Reekie, of Regina, a social service worker, in a letter to the press of that city, points out some facts regarding the Infants' Act which might stand some discussion at the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Convention, and direct the attention of other conventions to the act in their provinces. Mr. Reekie says:—

"A bill for the purpose of consolidating into one act the statutes, court judgments, and common law which now constitute Saskatchewan law in respect to those who are legally 'infants,' that is, who are under the age of twenty-one years, is now before the legislature and will be up for consideration in committee of the whole after the house reassembles on January 8. This therefore would seem a fitting time to raise the question whether the present law is satisfactory or whether it should be subjected to amendment in the interest of justice and equity."

"A very brief survey of this bill (which does not presume to introduce any new law) will convince many that existing law is not as it should be. It begins and proceeds on the idea that until established otherwise in the court of king's bench a father should have the sole custody of his infant children. The mother is completely ignored, during the life of the father, in her natural right to share in the legal custody of her own children, unless she establishes in court that the father is not fit to exercise that custody. And she is similarly barred even after the father's death if he by deed or will has appointed other guardian or guardians."

"If there is to be a presumption in favor of either parent it would seem more just that it should be in favor of the mother, with provision made for maintenance by payment by the father. But there is no need of any such presumption in favor of either. Let the law be built up on the principle that

the father and mother shall jointly and equally have the custody of their infant children, and provision made that in case of their inability to agree either party may apply to the court of king's bench, whose order shall decide. Let the mother as well as the father be established by law in her natural rights, and dispossessed therefrom only for cause shown, instead of being dispossessed by law and reinstated only by special order of the court when she has shown that the father has utterly failed."

"Moreover there is precedent in English law for such joint custody, where for more than thirty years this principle has been in practical operation. Since 1886 when a father there by deed or will appoints a guardian for his infant children such appointee cannot displace the mother but is joint guardian with her. If this is practicable between the mother and an appointee of the father much more is it so between the mother and the father himself. Indeed, this joint custody now obtains in fact, though not in law, in the whole civilized world."

"Another inequity in existing law appears in that the court may maintain the right of a father who has been convicted of adultery to the custody of his children, but may not grant even right

make a citizen of the alien by process of law and allow the saloon to 'Americanize' him. We propose to Americanize him first and then make a citizen of him. By Americanization we mean the process of the assimilation of the ideals of liberty, freedom, democracy and fraternity. This process recognizes no caste or creed. It encroaches on no one's free will, except on the will of the self-seeker. It stimulates human progress and makes the brotherhood of man possible."

"Some of the committees doing the active work of the campaign are: Speakers, schools, the teachers, the visitors, library, research, adjustment and legal aid. The function of the speakers committee is to list speakers, both native and foreign, and these men and women are then sent out to interpret the United States to the alien and to give to United States audiences some idea of the alien's aims, ideals and aspirations to the native-born, native-thinking American. This has proved to be one of the most effective methods of destroying prejudice on both sides and helping the new and the old Americans in uniting for the common good of the country."

## Princess Pat to Wed

The court circular of December 27 makes the following announcement:

"The king has gladly consented to the betrothal of Princess Patricia of Connaught to Commander Alexander Ramsay, heir to the Earl of Dalhousie."

Commander Hon. Alexander Robert Maude Ramsay is the son of the thirteenth Earl of Dalhousie. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. He gained the D.S.O. during service in the Dardanelles, 1914-15. He was an A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught on his first coming

to Canada as governor-general, but left on the outbreak of war to rejoin the British navy.

Commander Ramsay is the only one of the original A.D.C.'s, to the Duke of Connaught left alive. The others, Captain Long and Captain Buller, were both killed in the war.

## Women at Peace Conference

There is some considerable agitation at the present time to have a woman on the peace conference. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association of the United States, started the movement by asking President Wilson for representation from women. The federated clubs of New York in convention some weeks ago endorsed Mrs. Catt's movement. It has also spread to Canada. Representatives of the women's organizations in Calgary have forwarded resolutions to Ottawa and to Premier Borden, asking for representations at least on any preliminary conference. The Women's Labor League and the Mothers' Club, of Winnipeg, have asked for women at the peace conference. Toronto now takes the matter up. The directors of the Woman's Patriotic League, of Toronto, at the last meeting, having received a communication from Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, conveying a request from one of the suffrage leaders of the United States for circularization of petitions, unanimously passed the following resolution: "The women of Canada had no small part in voting Sir Robert Borden and the Union government into power at the last Dominion election; they are therefore absolutely committed to government by representation as expressed through our duly elected members of parliament. Therefore, it is resolved that the Women's Patriotic League is opposed to asking for any sectional representation for women at

the peace conference, which would undoubtedly imply further sectional representation, while as citizens of Canada and the Empire they are interested in a national and not a sectional settlement of the world affairs."

## Alberta's Welfare Work

Premier Stewart in an address at Edmonton last week discussed many provincial problems in speaking on "Some of the Problems which Beset the Province," which foreshadow coming legislation.

### Social Questions

He referred largely to social questions, dealing with health matters, housing and welfare work. With the ending the war, he said that he believed the spirit of the people had undergone a great change for the better. The rush for corner lots had subsided, and the spirit of social service was being manifested in all classes of the community.

### The Housing Problem

The housing problem would have to be handled by provincial authorities from the provincial standpoint.

He deplored the bad sanitary conditions which had been known to exist in various parts of the country, even in the cities, and declared that the provincial government was going to do all in its power to alleviate these conditions. He believed that mistakes had been made in the past which must be rectified. For instance, under the terms of the factory act, factories and other places coming under the operation of the law were examined by inspectors. The premier believed that they should be inspected by sanitary engineers, experts along those lines, in the future.

### Change Mining Act

The government was proposing to amend the mining act so as to provide for a much more rigid inspection of the mining camps and the insistence on better housing conditions at such camps, such as Drumheller and other places where the influenza had been so severe, largely on account of improper and unsanitary living quarters for the miners.

### Welfare Work

This led to the subject of general welfare work and particularly the care of orphans, children of soldiers, "flu" victims, and others who had become wards of the state. The government was planning to have these wards cared for and brought up under a system which did not savor of officialdom, no matter how well intentioned, and institutionalized, but one which was dominated by a spirit of sympathy and "motherliness." The practice of sending delinquent boys to the Portage la Prairie reformatory was deplored as tending to make them worse instead of better. The premier described a reformatory farm which had been established by a city in the old country which was accomplishing remarkable results with the boys, and believed that something of the kind here would be a good thing.

### White Plagues' Ravages

He deplored the ravages of the white plague. The disease was spreading at an alarming rate among the foreign population and steps would have to be taken to control its ravages. The problem of supplying medical aid to the outlying portions of the province where the people had neither nurses nor doctors would have to be met.

In respect to the returned soldier problem, he said that the government was proposing to do all the extension work possible on telephone lines and highways, and to build bridges and public buildings, and, in fact, all the public works that it could handle in order to give work to the soldiers when they came back.

### Mothers' Pensions

Respecting mothers' pensions, he believed in the system, but had received no real solution, and no plans had been formulated.

The premier touched upon impartial relations briefly asserting that Canada should be virtually an independent country, the tie binding it with the mother country being more sentimental than otherwise. Canada should control its own destiny, and in this connection he referred to the need of making the supreme court of Canada the court of final appeal.



The Flowers of the Garden.

of access to her children to a mother similarly convicted. Surely either the prohibition should apply in both cases or it should be left to the discretion of the court in both cases. The latter would seem the preferable way.

"Another defect appears in section 26, which provides a certain protection for the mother 'living in Saskatchewan,' for whose child the appointment of a guardian is sought, but gives no similar protection to the mother who has gone beyond the bounds of the province and whose child is still here."

"Still another is in section 29, which gives a guardian power to bind a ward with his consent, under articles of apprenticeship. This is greater power than English law gives to the parent himself. He cannot so bind his child, but the deed must be executed by the youth himself. It is doubtful whether an apprenticeship clause is desirable at all. The law relative to contract should be sufficient."

## Americanizing Aliens

St. Louis, Minnesota, has undertaken to make of the Jew, the Armenian, the Austrian and the Slav, a real American. A newspaper article of recent date contains the following account of the process of Americanization:—

"The Americanization of thousands of aliens in this city has been undertaken by the Women's Council of St. Louis, an organization that should not be confused with the Women's Council of Defence. The work of organizing the effort is under the direction of Bagdasar K. Baghdigian, an Armenian by nativity, who came to America 14 years ago and who is now studying for his Master's degree in the Missouri School of Social Economy."

"It has been the practice in this country," says Mr. Baghdigian, "to



## Mrs. Wood's Address

Continued from Page 8

this matter was discussed, and it was decided that in the district better work could be done by having men and women meet together. This does not preclude the possibility of having separate meetings of the women, if so desired, at which the woman director for the district might act as chairman. Sometimes it is advisable to have smaller conventions among the women, when one section will issue invitations to surrounding sections to come and visit and together discuss the work. Sections nearby might exchange programs. All this has behind it the purpose of getting acquainted, and of promoting enthusiasm and good-will. I should like to suggest also the holding of conferences or meetings of officers in the district during the year for the purpose of discussion of ways and means to promote our organization. The findings of these smaller meetings might be sent to Central for the guidance of the secretary.

Another thought has suggested itself and that is that there is an inclination on the part of some of our women to disband from other organizations now that we are organized, and help us along with our work. This is a movement which we should encourage. Now that the war is over there will be many societies disbanded which had for their aim only patriotic work. These women have found out the value of organization and it should be a special effort of our organization to have these women become a part of the farmers' movement.

## War Memorials

Although the war is ended there must still be some work for us to do along the lines of war relief. The Red Cross must still "carry on" until all the soldiers are repatriated. The starving countries must be fed. Those needing relief and clothing must still have our attention. Children's Aid societies must be sustained. The war has brought the fact home to us so clearly that the children are the chief asset of the nation. Special effort should be made to see that the conditions surrounding their early life are the most healthful possible so that they may grow to manhood and womanhood strong and vigorous.

War memorials have been talked of, and war memorials are very fitting. But let us not erect those soulless monuments of stone and mortar. What could be more fitting than that some memorial that would carry on and perpetuate the saving work of our men during the last four years should be builded. I have an idea that the building of cottage hospitals in our rural districts could hardly be improved upon. Our farm women are constantly in need of such accommodation.

In closing may I say that there is only one memorial to those splendid fellows who sleep the long sleep in Flanders fields that is not tawdry and misfitting, and that is to perpetuate the spirit which actuated their inexpressible sacrifices. They have set before us an imperishable example, be ours to follow after.

## "Missing"

Missing! My God, do I know what it means!

Jim, my babe, in his early teens, They've sent me this message from "over there,"

Me—his mother, with snow white hair. Missing! my boy, my boy.

Missing!—Out on that war swept land, Away from his Mother's helping hand, Where the flower of a nation's manhood fell,

Right in the very jaws of hell!

Missing! my boy, my boy.

Missing! Yes—from his company's roll, Just as we reached the victor's goal; But the great red dawn is coming fast, And there in our Father's arms claspt, I'll know that my boy is found.

—Wilmae

## \$5000.00 in VICTORY BONDS

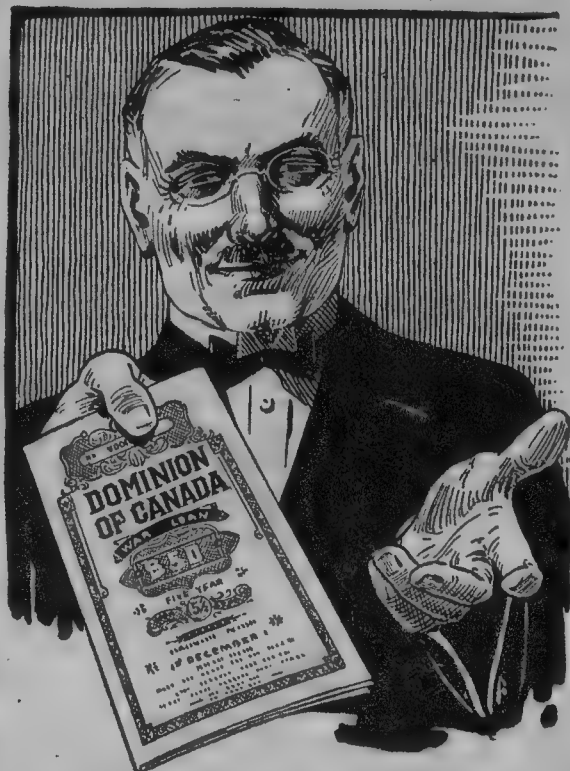
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To the 50 Mail Order Customers from whom we receive the largest total amounts of money up to and including May 31st, 1919, we will give \$5,000.00 worth of Victory Bonds, divided into 50 prizes. You may send in your orders for any amount and at any time, but the total amounts in cash of all your orders which you send us during that period is what counts. In addition to face value of Victory Bonds all prize winners will get the interest at 5½ per cent., which is due on June 1st, 1919.

## HOW TO ENTER CONTEST

**SEND AT ONCE FOR A COPY OF OUR CATALOG**  
If you have not one already. Borrow your neighbor's book until your copy arrives.

Don't lose a moment of time, as the sooner you begin sending orders the better your chance to win a bigger prize. Starting with the 15th of December, coupons to the full amount of your purchase will be sent with every order. Read the coupons for full instructions.

## DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THIS FACT

While you not only have a good chance to win a big prize, you are at the same time getting merchandise at rock bottom prices, correct, seasonable styles, and unquestionable value for your money.

## REMEMBER

No coupons will be issued by us after May 31st, and, in order to participate in the contest, your orders must be in our hands on or before that date.

## WHY WE DO THIS

We want to increase the number of our mail order customers, and also our catalog circulation. Send us a trial order—you have nothing to lose, as we guarantee entire satisfaction or refund your money. Do not delay your requests for our Mid-Winter Sale Catalog, and our Spring Catalog. A post card request is sufficient.

1st Prize	\$1,500.00 in Victory Bonds
2nd Prize	500.00 " "
3rd Prize	300.00 " "
4th Prize	250.00 " "
5th Prize	200.00 " "
To each one of the next 45 winners we will give a \$50.00 Victory Bond	
Amount of interest due June 1st	
1st	187.50

\$5,187.50

VICTORY BONDS ARE DEPOSITED IN  
DOMINION BANK

\$5,000.00 in Victory Bonds have been deposited in the Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and these will be distributed to the lucky winners as soon as the judges have made their awards. If you wish to cash your Bonds you can do so at any bank, or we will give you face value for them.

## JUDGES OF CONTEST

Mr. R. G. Thompson, Editor, Farmer's Advocate  
Mr. W. J. Healey, Associate Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide  
Mr. J. T. Mitchell, Western Home Monthly

## ANNOUNCING WINNERS

The winners of the prizes will be immediately notified by letter, and their prize of Victory Bond or Bonds forwarded. The names of all winners and amounts of prizes will be printed in the papers.

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My special money-saving offer on the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator expires on February 1st, or so long as my present stock lasts, so if you are interested in owning a high grade separator at the very lowest cost, send me your order quick.

Don't think of buying a Cream Separator of any kind or from anybody without first getting my Special Money-Saving Proposition which is good only until February 1st, 1919.

I have a big stock of my New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators on hand that were built before the big rise in price, and I am going to not only give you the benefit of the old prices, but a Special Money-Saving Proposition if you will send in your order now or before the first of February.

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mediate shipment. If you are needing or going to need a Cream Separator in the next six months, it will pay you to write to me right away, and get my Special Money-Saving Offer that will really save you cash money in your purchase.

But remember my offer is only good until the first of February, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.



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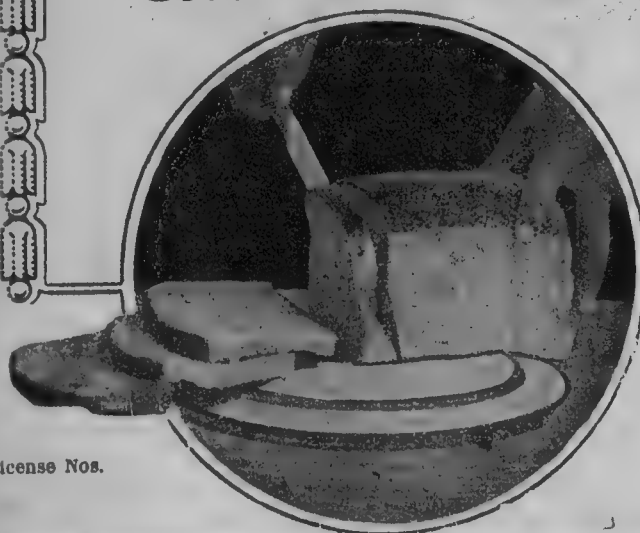
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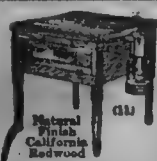
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# Manitoba W.G.G.A.

## Secretary's Report

*End of First Year's Work Shows Marked Progress along Many Lines*

I HAVE the honor of submitting to you the report of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association from the date of the 1918 convention to the month of October, when Miss Finch took over the duties of secretary. The constitution of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was amended at the last convention to permit of the organization of Women's Sections. There had been prior to this convention a number of women's auxiliaries at work. The work for this year has been largely preparation for, and organization of Women's Sections. It has been missionary work and the results cannot all be given in facts and figures. The influence of this year's work will be shown through the coming months. It has been a matter of explanation to the men as well as to the women of Manitoba that there is a definite need and place for women in the Farmers' movement.

Prior to the convention of 1918 there were seven organized women's auxiliaries at work in the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. From the date of last year's convention until March 28, when I took over the duties of secretary four sections were formed. From March 28 until October 15, when Miss Finch assumed the secretaryship there were 29 new sections formed making a total of 40 organized sections. Three more sections have organized, Holmfild, Royallan and Douglas, and are ready to start the work for 1919. The new year begins with a total of 43 sections with 695 enrolled and a paid membership reported to date of 477. This number does not by any means represent the total number of women in the association as many women are members in locals where there is no women's section. The women membership of such locals reported to date totals 456.

A good deal of my work when I first took over the secretaryship was given over to correspondence. A circular letter was sent to the secretaries of all locals telling them that the Central office was the definite machinery ready to assist them in interesting the women of their community in the work of the local and consequently in the Farmers' movement, and asking them to co-operate by sending the names of women in their community, who they thought, would assist in enlisting the women in the Grain Growers' Association. Less than 25 per cent. of the locals replied. As these names came in letters were written to the women explaining the purpose and work in the association of the Women's Section, and asking for their help to organize the women in their district.

With the opening of the June campaign an effort was made by the officers of the Women's Section to secure a woman speaker for each meeting held. Members of the executive and of the board of directors of the women's section and Miss McCallum of The Guide were the speakers. Over 100 meetings were held and at every point the women speakers were given a cordial welcome and a patient and interested hearing.

Looking back over the year's work we may well term it a success. Its success has been due to the enthusiasm and work of the women who so generously left their homes to present to the women the importance of the Farmers' movement and the necessity of their effort to assist it, and to be a real social and economic force in the community. The members of the board and the executive are farm women and this past year with lack of

help on the farm, Red Cross and patriotic work has made it a very busy one. The success of this year's work is indebted to the inspiration gleaned from the work of the women's auxiliaries who gave us a glimpse of what could be accomplished when the women are actively interested. —Amy J. Roe.

### Miss Finch's Report

I have much pleasure as secretary of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in meeting this representative assemblage of farm women and presenting to them the annual report. I would like as well to express my pleasure in being a co-worker in this great movement, the organized working force of the agricultural class. The greatness of this movement with its unlimited opportunities for development in citizenship was not as apparent to me when I took over my duties two and a half months ago, as it is now. Like all new movements



Miss Mabel E. Finch.  
Secretary, Women's Section, Manitoba  
Grain Growers' Association.

it demands leaders, leaders amongst our women who may be called upon to give their aid in organizing Women's Sections, women capable of addressing public meetings, and women who have been trained to take an intelligent part in discussions. Our locals could do much to strengthen the movement by training young women and girls in leadership and keeping Central informed of all available workers who are ready to assist the cause.

The work of this section for the past year when reviewed apparently divides itself into two movements, the organization of new sections and the building up of those already organized. Late in the summer extensive plans for further organization were undertaken, this work to be done by a monster fall special campaign of rallies. Plans were almost completed and at least one of the notices of meetings sent out when the whole project had to be abandoned because of the prevailing epidemic of influenza.

Seven women's auxiliaries to local Grain Growers' Associations which were formed previous to the 1918 convention have organized as women's sections this year, and 35 new sections have been organized. Three of the latter were formed in December.

Most of our locals show encouraging activity, this being chiefly directed along lines of Red Cross and patriotic work, including the packing of comfort boxes for overseas, raising of funds for Belgian and Serbian relief, military Y.M.C.A. huts, and the supporting of prisoners of war. Organized committees have met the demands for charitable work at home, and have also supplied "flu" hampers for cases of need in city and country.

Several locals have provided clean and attractive places to hold their meetings, others help to maintain comfortably equipped rest rooms. Six report having libraries. These have been built up by voluntary subscriptions of money and donations of books. Other locals again have made use of the libraries already established in the schools or by the association.

Much advancement has been made in community work, cemeteries have been improved, women have been appointed on local school boards, and the hot lunch system has been established in some rural schools. Many locals have made use of the Manitoba Agricultural College extension service thereby availing themselves of instruction in cooking, canning, dress-making, millinery and nursing. The social and educational life of the community has been developed by means of musicals,



and literary evenings, furthering arrangements for the Chautauqua festival, and providing for courses of lectures to be given during the winter months.

Activity along these lines has not kept our women, however, from assuming the new responsibilities, which enfranchisement has placed upon them. Marked progress has been shown in many locals in studying the problems which affect the agricultural class, and their relationship to the life of the nation. Subjects of study taken up at the various locals include, child welfare work, legal status of women in Manitoba, rural municipal work, forms of taxation, the tariff, labor saving devices for the home, successful systems of farm bookkeeping, and the relation of our organization to the community.

To deal more effectively with the work the sections have appointed committees, namely, charity, patriotic, library, program, social and legislative.

The new locals have held on an average three meetings since organization, while the older organizations have held practically one meeting every month.

The methods used by locals for increasing membership have been varied. Amongst others may be mentioned the following: open meetings with interesting speakers, personal canvass of the community, special invitations to the women of the district, rallies, advertising in the local papers, ten-cent teas, co-operative buying and the "membership drive," with a prize for the person securing the greatest number of members.

With so many vital and interesting phases of the work confronting us there is ample scope for enthusiastic individual work, but to ensure success all efforts must be made intelligently, and directed towards the highest aims and ideals of the Grain Growers' Association. It is our duty to keep in close touch with the movement and to evolve for ourselves a system through which we may attain a higher and nobler standard of efficiency.

—Mabel E. Finch.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, WOMEN'S SECTION, MANITOBA G.G.A.

Receipts	
Grant from the Grain Growers' Ass'n	\$525.00
Collection taken up at Brandon convention	14.25
Sale of stationery to locals	1.00
Contributions for organization work	112.45
Contribution from Mrs. J. S. Wood	30.70
	<b>\$683.40</b>

Expenditures	
Secretary's salary	\$235.50
Executive meetings	49.15
Organization work	219.40
Delegate to Regina convention	30.70
Delegate to Boissevain district convention	13.75
Delegate—preparation for P.E.L. convention	10.80
Brandon fair tent	7.70
Affiliation with National Council of Women	10.00
Stationery	55.25
Telephone	8.60
Office Expenses	8.15
Postage	220.25
	<b>\$667.25</b>

Cash in Bank	16.15
	<b>\$683.40</b>

Assets	
Cash in Bank	\$ 16.15
Stationery on hand	25.00
	<b>\$ 41.15</b>

#### U.F.W.A. Buttons

The Central office now has a supply of U.F.W.A. buttons on hand, and should be glad to receive orders from the various locals for same. The button is similar to that of the U.F.A. and is sold at the same price, namely 20 cents each. It makes a very pretty little brooch, and we should like to see every member of our association wearing one.

—M. W. Spiller.

#### "Business as Usual"

Work at Bagot continues as usual. One of our members suggested that we each buy a book and start a library in this way. Plans will be completed at the next meeting. At present we are trying to raise money by selling an autograph quilt. We have been working at it for some weeks. We are not in a very central place and there are many problems to contend with. We are trying to work up a consolidated school for Bagot.—Mrs. James Barrett, secretary, Bagot W.S.G.G.A.

True Blue U.F.W.A. Whitley, held five meetings during the quarter ended September 30, at each of which there was a good average attendance. \$41 was raised towards Patriotic Funds. Petitions have been circulated in connection with having a Public Health Nurse sent to the district, and the school children medically inspected.

## For January funds, we advise Investment in Government and higher-grade Municipal Bonds.

A list of such Investment Suggestions  
gladly furnished upon request.

### DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

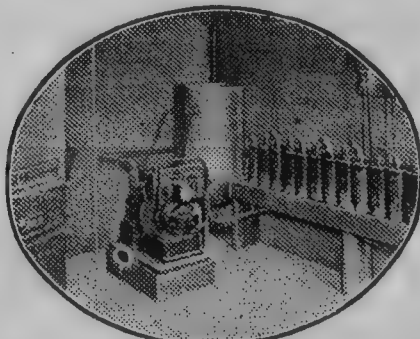
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# Young Canada Club

By Dixie  
Patton

## More Stories for Our Page

THE readers of the Young Canada Club page have had a regular feast of Christmas stories for nearly a month. We do not want any more Christmas stories for we have not room for all that are in now. I would like to see the boys and girls write some real interesting fairy stories, something that you make up yourselves. Try it and see what kind of a fairy story you can write. We would also like to have some poetry about winter, something about winter sports, the beauty of winter, etc. I know that there are a number of our readers who will write us some pretty verses. Will it be you?

The contributions to the Blue Cross fund this week are:

Celia Dickson, Govan, Sask.	25
Lorne Srigley, Kelfield, Sask.	25
Roberta Willet, Fertility, Alta.	25
Ruth L. Green, Meeting Creek, Alta.	25
Harry J. Schoenfeld, Crossfield, Alta.	1.00
Bruce Harden, Okotoks, Alta.	25
Cecil Cote, Carleton Place, Ont.	25
Estel Cote, Carleton Place, Ont.	25
Emma Olson, Jansen, Sask.	10

—Dixie Patton.

## A Good Story

Well, Canadians, here I am again. I joined the club quite a long time ago. I wrote one letter and have been silent ever since.

Like other schools ours has been closed on account of the "Flu." I had the "Flu" and think it perfectly horrid. Isn't it grand that the war is over and our brave ones will soon be home? This time I thought I would write a story and pretend I am a piece of scrap iron. If Dixie Patton does not think it nonsense I will write oftener and pretend I am different things.

I was a piece of scrap iron off an engine. I was on the farm of a well-known Alberta farmer.

One day the farmer came with another man to the pile where I and some other pieces of iron were. The man said, "Is this the pile you meant?"

My owner said, "Yes." "Alright, I'll send round for it tomorrow," was the answer.

We pieces wondered what was going to happen. We talked and talked, when at last a piece off a binder said, "I tell you they will make us into ammunition and send us to the front wherever that is; for I heard them talking about the front this morning, and ammunition the other day."

Next day a man came and I along with the others was thrown topsyturvy into a wagon, and given a long ride. At last the wagon stopped and I heard a terrible noise. Then the noise stopped, and I was thrown into a car. Someone said, "Now it is on the train, and will soon be in Quebec." The train went very fast, and I had a long ride and a great many stops, and I finally reached Quebec.

Next I was taken to a factory and made into a shell. I was then put on board a ship and given a long ride and many stops. When at last this came to an end I had a train ride. Next I was put into an ammunition wagon and taken up to the front. After some time I was put into a gun and fired into a battalion of Huns just beginning to attack. I made a bad mess of things for the Huns.

Wishing the club every success.—Josephine Storow, Killam, Alta.

NOTE.—Yes, write stories as often as you like, we can't get too many good ones.—D.P.

## The Doo Dad's Christmas

On Christmas eve all the little Doo Dads hung up their stockings by the chimney and went to bed to dream of Santa Claus. While they were asleep an awful noise was heard outside. One of the Doo Dads got up to see what was the matter. He went to the window and opened it and what do you think he saw? A little sleigh and eight tiny reindeer with a little old man that looked much like Santa with a pack on his back. He was so surprised he shut the window quickly and went back to bed, thinking that Santa had not seen him. But he did. In the morning the Doo Dads got up in a great hurry to see what Santa had brought them. When one little Doo Dad was seen crying, they all asked "what has happened." Then he told them what he had done. The little fellows all felt very sorry for him and each one gave him something. The next time you'll bet he didn't get up when he heard Santa coming.—Hazel L. Wiertz, age 10, Youngstown, Alta.

## The Fairies' Christmas Tree

Once there lived a little fairy named Tingletoes. One day she thought that she would ask the queen if she would help her to have a Christmas tree for all the fairies. The queen said, "Yes, you may start to get it ready now."

So Tingletoes started to make trimmings for the Christmas tree. Then she got presents from all the fairies, and Christmas night when all the fairies had got there the presents were distributed to each fairy. After supper they danced and then sang songs. After a little lunch was served they all went home very happy.—Donald Parra, age 10, Ormand, Sask.

## Mother is Nurse

I have written to the Young Canada club three times but only saw one of them printed. My youngest sister was in the hospital for five weeks; she stepped on a nail and drove it in her foot, but she is home now, my mother having to dress her foot every morning. She was very glad to get home again. I am ten years of age.—Ethel Pye, Penhold, Alta.

## A Successful Entertainment

I thought I would write my second letter to your interesting club. I live on a farm seven miles north of Lanigan. There was a chicken supper and entertainment held at our local of Valleyfield, to help to furnish a rest room for the ladies, and it was a great success.—Alberta L. Yeomans, Lanigan, Sask.

## A Good Driver

I received my badges yesterday and think they are very pretty. I did not expect them so soon. I have a sleigh that I made myself, and I hitch an old horse named "Sandy" to the sleigh. We have lots of fun driving him. My brothers and sisters and I battle to see who gets the Young Canada Club page first.—Engrid Dahl, Naughton Glen, Alta.

## THE DOO DADS CAPTURE THE TERRIBLE SEA SERPENT!

SOMEBODY in the Wonderland of Doo is going to get the \$1,000 that was offered to any Doo Dad who would capture the terrible Doo Dad-eating Sea Serpent that appeared off their coast. Who do you think will get the money? So many of the Doo Dads have had a hand in the work that it is hard to say who should get it. Perhaps it would be best to divide it up amongst them. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, should certainly have his share of the reward. He never woke up from his doze until the Sea Serpent swallowed his bait. It nearly jerked him off the high rock, but he scrambled around until he got his feet on firm ground and now he is tugging away like a little hero. Sandy, the Piper, is making his bagpipes screech louder than ever. He thinks that that should put the finishing touch on the Sea Serpent. It surely will, for he is playing all the ear-piercing discords he can think of. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is also busy with his policeman's baton, and old Doc Sawbones is getting his sleeves rolled up ready to saw and carve the Sea Serpent into a thousand pieces. Those young fellows up on the cliff will need to be pretty careful or the Sea Serpent in his dying agonies will switch them a mile or two out into the sea. They would never be able to get back for the monster has the water lashed into great heaving billows which would overcome such poor swimmers as the Doo Dads. Aren't you glad that the little fellows have been able to capture and kill the ferocious Doo Dad-eating Sea Serpent.









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tion of a fixed price might unduly bear on the consumer and thus afford a measure of protection to the producer.

"Therefore be it resolved that we reaffirm our stand taken at former conventions and which is on record as being opposed to any form of protection, and that we do not ask for a fixed price for 1919."

### Lands for Soldiers

The convention unanimously adopted the following:

"Resolved, that having heard the outlined plan of the Soldiers' Settlement scheme as involved in the purchase of unoccupied lands throughout Manitoba and the Canadian West, and also that it would appear that a somewhat arbitrary value may have to be set upon these lands,

"Be it therefore resolved that all unoccupied lands included within districts of uniform proximity to railways, or other advantages likely to affect values, be listed at a uniform price, such price to be made public in advance of date of the purchase thereof by the said Soldiers' Settlement Board."

### Against Daylight Saving

After a discussion in which there were many decidedly vigorous expressions of condemnation of Daylight Saving, as being unjustifiably disadvantageous to those engaged in agricultural industry, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"Now that the war is over and the daylight saving scheme as adopted by the government as a war measure has proven a disadvantage to the farming community generally; therefore the Beresford Grain Growers' Association requests this convention to urge the Dominion government not to re-enact this legislation."

### For Dominion Prohibition

By a standing vote the convention adopted the following resolution in favor of federal action towards full nation-wide prohibition of intoxicating liquors:

"Whereas, the restrictive legislation on the liquor traffic enacted during recent years in the province and the Dominion order-in-council wholly prohibits the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor have operated to the general improvement, moral and social as well as material conditions among our people; therefore be it resolved that we urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of safe-guarding that improvement and of removing evil conditions incident to remnants of the traffic still existing in some parts of Canada by permanent enactment of the restriction measures, and of moving as rapidly as possible to the establishment of full prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants."

### School Libraries

By unanimous vote also, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, few of our school libraries are used by the general public, and whereas the provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta have advanced legislation for assisting the establishment and maintenance of community libraries, and whereas the need for wider reading in the average Manitoba community is acute; therefore be it resolved that the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association petition the legislature of the province to enact at its next session that the present school library policy be supplemented by the

## The Grain Growers' Guide

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inclusion of the principle of a special grant of dollar for dollar to assist any school district which raises a local fund for the enlargement and maintenance of a real community library."

The convention decided to meet next year at Brandon, and after the usual formal resolutions of thanks, ended its deliberations. Before the final adjournment a telegram was read by President Henders from the honorary president, J. W. Scallion, Virden, thanking the convention for its message of greeting and saying that he was recovering from a severe illness, and hoped that the convention was the best yet.

### Convention Notes

Robert Emmond's remark about "the nigger in the woodpile," after J. B. Murray had spoken in regard to the misrepresentations which had been published in Winnipeg, with reference to the U.G.G. and the terminal elevators tariff, aroused general applause and laughter. The Guide also was assailed with misrepresentations in the same paper, and the convention gave decided proof of its agreement with Mr. Emmond when he said: "The owners of this rag which voiced the attack on The Guide are also terminal elevator owners."

Rev. Mr. Ivens showed himself ill-informed when he stated in his address to the convention on Friday evening, that President Henders had been a party to the passing of the war-time election act, which was passed before the holding of the election of the present Dominion parliament. The convention made this clear to Mr. Ivens, who acknowledged his error.

The spread between standard and commercial grades of wheat was brought up in the form of a resolution, and was once again discussed at great length. Finally the following resolution was passed: "That the Dominion government be urged to extend and elaborate the systems of milling and baking lists of wheat; that full publicity be given to the results, and that these results of these tests be used in fixing the grades."

The convention appointed John Gill and R. R. Blain, a committee to go into the question of preserving big game in the Riding Mountain districts. They were empowered to deal with the matter and report back.

"The farmer who is too suspicious to get together with his neighbors in order to do co-operatively what no one can do alone, is sure to pay dearly for his lack of confidence and his incapacity for team-work. The social spirit and a capacity for co-operative effort are fundamental necessities of the new agriculture. The day of the Ishmaelite and the individualist is over. The future belongs to the men who are able to co-operate with their fellows in pursuit of their common interests.—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Vrooman.

### One Measure of a Good Time

Harry had attended the Christmas party of a little friend and enjoyed it very much, especially the candy and other goodies. A few days later the mother of his little host met him and asked:

"Did you have a good time, Harry, at Orrin's party?"

"I should say so!" responded Harry enthusiastically. "Why, mamma had to sit up with me three nights, I was so sick."



How One Farmer Drives His Auto-attachment in Harvest Time.

Jos. Bueche, of Gray, Sask., is the type of farmer who believes in using his ingenuity to assist in carrying out farming operations. He has worked out a mechanical device by which he was able to attach his binder to an ordinary car with tractor wheels attached and successfully operate both the car and the binder. He cut most of his crop last season by this means. The illustration shows the car in actual operation.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, January 13, 1919.

**OATS.**—The markets were more active last week than they had been for some time previous. During the first half of the week prices were quite strong, influenced by strength in American corn prices. The reports from the south stated that receipts were very light and demand for immediate supplies was quite keen. On Tuesday it was reported that imports of Argentine corn would be permitted. This caused a decline, but the report was later contradicted and prices recovered. On Thursday morning the above report was confirmed, and prices again declined. There was some recovery on Friday, due to the consideration of transportation difficulties caused by the Argentine strike, but bearish sentiment predominated. Locally, the demand for oats is poor and stocks at Fort William are quite large. Without some export demand for our oats it is difficult to see where any strength in prices will originate.

**BARLEY.**—Prices are 7½ cents lower than a week ago. There is no change in the conditions, and fluctuations in prices follow changes in other coarse grains.

**FLAX.**—May contract price has declined 13 cents since a week ago. Better buying has developed on the lower prices and the future trend of the market will depend on the continuance of such buying demand.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

	7	8	9	10	11	13	Week	Year
Oats—							ago	
May 82½	82½	79½	79½	78½	78½	81½	85½	
Barley—								
May 100½	106	101½	102½	100½	97	107½	...	
Flax—								
May 344½	340½	331½	328½	329½	329	344	323½	

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

	Ele- vator	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Moose					
Jaw	Wheat	73	21,966	1,164,871	
"	Oats	35,839	10,393	6104.03	
"	Barley	3,888		54,340	
"	Flax	1,023	1,495	2,684	
"	Rye			1,763	
Cal- gary					
"	Wheat	21,678	11,937	1,201,802	
"	Oats	46,340	44,482	856,806	
"	Barley		12,682	152,953	
"	Flax	251		1,794	
"	Rye	2,476	291	23,437	
Saska- toon					
"	Wheat	18,041	33,167	653,446	
"	Oats	119,427	1,942	740,688	
"	Barley	22,930	1,243	98,139	
"	Flax			790	

## THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.

**CORN.**—Demand lagged and prices declined 1 cent to 2 cents. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.44 to \$1.46; No. 3 white, \$1.41 to \$1.43.

**OATS.**—Steady compared with futures. No. 3 whites selling at May price to 1 cent over. No. 3 white closed at 66½ cents to 67½ cents. No. 4 white oats at 62½ cents to 63½ cents.

**RYE.**—Steady, with a fair demand. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.55½. Receipts today: 10 cars, last year, 23 cars. Shipments today: 7 cars, last year, 13 cars.

**BARLEY.**—Steady when most of the day's business was done; easy at close on increased number of cars allowed to be shipped to this market. Prices closed at 88 cents to 96 cents.

**FLAXSEED.**—Steady at 1 cent to 3 cents under Duluth May for spot and to arrive. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.46½ to \$3.48½ on spot and to arrive.

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, January 11, 1919.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°	17°	18°	19°	20°	21°	22°	23°	24°	25°	26°	27°	28°	29°	30°
Fixed	224	221	217	211	199	190	212	212	208																					
Year	ago	221	218	215	208	196	187	212	212	207																				

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Jan. 7 to Jan. 13, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3CW	4CW	Ref.	Fd.	1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE	2CW
Dec. 7	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100½	95½	84½	82½	335	331	314½	145			
8	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100	95	85	83	331	326½	310½	146			
9	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100	95	85	83	331	326½	310½	146			
10	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100	95	85	83	331	326½	310½	146			
11	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100	95	85	83	331	326½	310½	146			
13	165	78½	74½	75½	74½	69½	100	95	85	83	331	326½	310½	146			
Week																	
ago	165	77½	73½	74½	73½	67½	102½	96½	85½	83½	334½	330½	314	145			
Year																	
ago		86½	80½	80½	77½	74½	138	133	115	115	317½	313	296				

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Jan. 11	Jan. 11	Jan. 9	Jan. 9	Jan. 9
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.50	11.50-13.75	14.25-14.80	13.00-14.50
Best butcher steers	10.00-11.00	8.00-9.00	10.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00
Fair to good butcher steers	9.00-9.75	6.50-8.00	9.00-10.00	9.50-11.00	11.75-15.75
Good to choice fat cows	8.50-9.00	7.00-8.25	8.00-9.50	9.00-10.50	8.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-8.00	6.50-7.25	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.50	7.50-9.00
Canners	6.00-6.50	4.00-5.50	5.00-6.25	5.00-5.85	6.00-6.75
Good to choice heifers	9.00-10.00	8.00-8.75	7.50-8.10	12.00-13.25	8.00-9.00
Fair to good heifers	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.75	6.00-7.00	9.00-12.00	7.00-7.50
Best oxen	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.00	5.00-7.00		7.50-8.50
Best butcher bulls	7.50-8.90	6.00-7.25	5.50-7.00	9.50-10.50	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.25	5.50-6.75	5.75-6.75	5.50-7.00	6.50-7.50
Fair to good feeder steers	8.75-10.50	7.75-8.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.00	11.00-12.00
Fair to good stocker steers	7.50-9.00	5.50-7.50	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.50	7.50-9.00
Best milkers and springers	(each)	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers	(each)	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65		
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	15.50	17.75			
Light hogs		14.00			
Sows		12.00-14.00			
Stags		8.00-10.00			
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	13.00-15.00	10.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	13.25	14.80
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.00-10.50	10.50	8.00-8.50

sult. The bulk of the killing cattle were taken by speculators as the packers were not very keen to buy. We realized \$14.50 for one choice steer, but the bulk of the best steers sold from \$13.00 to \$13.75, medium steers, \$11.00 to \$12.50 and a few small killers \$10.00 to \$11.00; cows sold briskly with some choice stuff up to \$9.50; we would quote choice fat cows \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium cows, \$7.00 to \$8.00; and common cows, \$6.50 to \$7.00; canners and cutters were about steady at from \$5.00 to \$6.25. Bulls shared in the advance. Good fat bulls brought from \$6.50 to \$7.00; and medium \$5.75 to \$6.25. The demand for stocker steers is good but the majority were of a very common order and look to be selling too high. Steers weighing from 900 to 1,000 pounds are held at 9 cents to 10 cents, and lighter steers \$8.25 to \$9.00.

The demand for stocker heifers and cows is not very good with price ranging from \$6.25 to \$7.00. Veal shows a big advance

## SLUMP IN HOGS

On account of the embargo placed on all Canadian meats for export, the packers temporarily stopped bidding on hogs. There were no sales on Saturday, and on Monday morning there was a little bidding at \$15.50 with no sales. It is not known just what is behind this move. It may be only due to a congestion of shipping in the Allied ports. It is understood that the packers have heavy contracts yet with the Allies to fill. It is expected that some adjustment of prices between the Allied governments and the exporters will soon be effected to stabilize the market. The general situation on going to press is obscure and the market weak.

with heavy calves selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and good fat calves around \$9.50.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$10.75.

Hogs opened out strong and all our receipts up to and including Thursday's hogs sold at \$18.50, but Friday opened weak. One choice load brought \$18.10, and we sold 400 at 18 cents with 500 at time of closing.

Top prices on Hogs a year ago, \$11.75.

Sheep.—With no receipts we quote last week's prices but a limited quantity of fat lambs would sell readily.

Choice fat lambs, \$12.00 to \$13.00

Fat wethers, \$11.00 to \$12.50

Fat ewes, \$10.00 to \$11.00

Although the market was strong and prices good all week we rather anticipate a slightly lower market next week and would recommend all intending shippers to get a line on the market before shipping.

Hogs look weak and will probably sell lower next week.

## TORONTO

Toronto, January 8, 1919.—Dunn and Le-vack report:—

Supplies of cattle were not heavy here this week. The demand was good for all classes, and very satisfactory prices were in order. Canners would show an advance of about 25 cents per cwt., and good to choice butchers sold steady with last week's close, which was comparatively high. We do not look for any higher prices than are prevailing at present, but with moderate receipts they should hold steady. There is a good enquiry at present for breeder stockers and feeders. The bull trade is rather slow. Good quality, handy weight bulls will sell at good prices. Heavy bulls are harder to dispose of. Trade in milch cows and springers has been very dull here this week and it has been hard to sell this class of cattle at good prices.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have not been heavy and prices are higher. Good veal calves are very scarce and selling extremely high. There has been a steady demand for hogs all this week. To-day we were making 18½ cents to 18½ cents fed, and from 17½ cents to 18 cents f.o.b.

We think the present is a good time to ship any class of cattle, sheep or lambs.

**Roumania Interested in Canadian Holsteins and Percherons**

The Roumanian Vice-Consul in England



Star of the West.

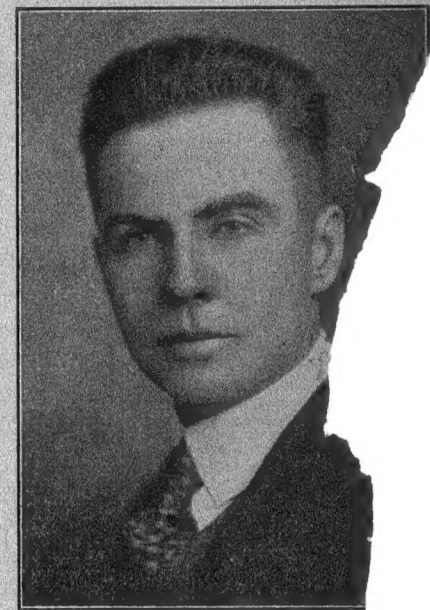
First and Reserve Champion at Brandon Winter Fair, 1917. Owned and exhibited by J. H. Crowe, Gilbert Plains, Man.

has written to Canada that he is preparing a study on Roumania's economic recuperation for publication in that country, and that he would like to reproduce in some photos of Canadian Holstein-Friesian cattle, and of Percheron and other farm draft horses.

There appears to be no doubt that Europe wants our stock, and Canada should be represented abroad next spring by men who will do everything possible to see that this country gets her share of the business. We can depend upon it that the United States will not neglect the opportunity.

## New Livestock Editor

E. A. Lloyd has joined the staff of The Guide as livestock editor, in succession to J. P. Sackville, who recently returned to his former position on the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Lloyd came west from Ontario about nine years ago. For a couple of years he engaged in school teaching, spending



E. A. LLOYD.

all the time that could be spent that work on the farm. His interest toward agriculture strengthened this experience. By the spring he could stand the strain no longer and abandoned his teacher's chair seat on the cultivator. Later he attended the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon where he specialized in livestock. After graduating from this institution in 1917, he engaged in extension work in Saskatchewan, further experience in his favorite of livestock. On The Guide he continues to work in his chosen

## Manitoba Wool Returns

Final cheques have been issued for the 1918 clip of Manitoba wool as sold on the co-operative basis by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited.

At the request of the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture took charge during the past year, of the assembling of the wool at Winnipeg, where it was graded, and forwarded in bulk lots to be sold by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited. This company, after selling the product, has turned over the bulk payment to be divided by the department among the individual producers.

Over 900 men contributed wool to the sale, and the total weight sold was 361,585 pounds, worth over \$200,000.

The charges in connection with the handling of the wool are as follows:—

Cents per pound	
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd., selling charges	at 3½ per cent.
Freight Winnipeg-Toronto, and Toronto-Boston	1 1-3
Local expenses, labor, rent, bags, stationery and incidentals	1
Total charges	4½

## Prices

Part of the wool was sold in Canada and part in the United States. The average price, is arrived at by pooling the amounts realized on the various quantities of each grade of wool in Canada and the United States; prices ranged from 55 cents for combed to 65 cents for medium spinning.



## STOCK (Miscellaneous)

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN** clipper bull, dark red, 14 months. Sixty young ewes and ewe lambs; registered Oxford top. Registered Duroc-Jersey boar, nine months, prize-winner; also young sow, bred. Quantity of spring rye, \$2.25 per bushel. Flax, \$3.50. J. F. Strachan, Miniota, Man.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE** sows, bred, \$65 each. Place your orders early and the sows will be shipped when safe in pig. Also Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. H. Romkey, Keeler, Sask.

**THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR** sale a number of Shorthorn bulls and females; also well broke Shetlands, pony harness and carts. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scoot, Alameda, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, READY** for service, \$45 each. Bred sows, \$50 each. Also Rose Comb R.I.R. cockerels, \$2.50 and \$5.00 each. A. Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask.

**SELLING—AYRSHIRES AND SHETLANDS,** young stock, from \$50 up. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

**WALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE,** from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta.

## HORSES

**SALE—IMPORTED STOCK HORSE,** "more," 13470, by "Everlasting," in good condition, weighing a ton. "Purple Counter," 19297, four years old, sire and dam imported, show yard winners, well broken in. "Purple Wyomys," 19903, three years old, from imported stock, extra good quality. Reasonable prices. Scarcity of feed. A. M. J. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man.

**STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE** Percheron and Belgian stallions. Any age. Liberal terms. Abernethy cattle; young bulls; Berkshire hogs; Bred turkeys; Toulouse geese. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.

**MALE STALLION WANTED FOR HIRE** season 1919 under the Federal Assistance Act by the Hargrave C. H. Breeders' Club. Giving particulars, to Stuart Gellie, Sec., Winnipeg, Man.

**GE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO** is infested with bots and worms is wasted. Use Stock Tonic will eradicate them and improve digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Co., Brandon, Man.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—** sold on liberal terms; mares offered only. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.

**AKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

**—A THREE-YEAR-OLD PRIZE** black Percheron stallion. R. Thomas, Saskatoon, Sask.

**ED BELGIAN STALLIONS AND** for sale. Louis Nachtegeale, North York, Sask. Phone 334, ring 4. 50-17

**TY OF FEED COMPELS US TO SELL** young Percherons. Stock is right and also. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

**RS' LIEN NOTES FOR COLLECTING,** 50 cents. Stallion service books, 35 cents. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask.

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**STRAYED ON DECEMBER 10, FROM SECTION** 11, township 39, range one, west of the third meridian—Two brown geldings, one brown mare, one bay mare, two grey geldings, one grey mare, two black mares, one sorrel mare. All bronchos, weighing from 12 to 14 hundred pounds. Reward. Apply to George Sloane, Vonda, Saskatchewan.

**\$10 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING** to recovery of five-year-old Clyde mare, 1,100 pounds. Light brown, white face, white hind feet, tail trimmed. Oscar Sjoquist, Spy Hill, Sask.

## SWINE

**FOR SALE—YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES,** spring litters. Also a fine lot of Banded Rock cockerels and pullets, from imported stock. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—A FEW CHOICE** sows and sows, from prize-winning stock. Shorthorn bulls and females for sale. Only 3 choice Oxford ram lambs left. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man.

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES AT WILLOWVALE** Farm. Young boars and sows of the right type. Only the best offered. Geo. R. Ball, R.R. 2, Strathcona, Alta.

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FAWROED** October 4, \$15 each. Also boar, 20 months old, weighs 450, in good condition \$75. Lorne McAnulty, D'Arcy, Sask.

**FOR SALE—ONE O.I.C. CHESTER WHITE** boar, 4 good one, yearling, \$50, quick sale. Rolan A. Warren, Warner, Alta.

**OD YORKSHIRE HOGS, QUALITY AND** breeding; also sows, bred. A. M. Crandell, Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man.

**ELL M. SHARP, EDRANS, MAN.** of Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. 2-2

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**KILL THE LICE ON YOUR CATTLE BY USING** Royal Sovereign Animal Lice Killer. Absolutely guaranteed. Not a liquid. Can be applied in coldest weather. 2-lb. tins, 75c.; 4-lb. tins, \$1.25, postpaid. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

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**SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO** 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man.

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bull calves, eight months old. Pure-bred Emden geese, \$5.00. Rose Comb R.I. Red cockerels, \$2.50. Conner and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask.

**FOR SALE—60 HEAD REGISTERED HERE-**ford cattle; 12 bull calves; 12 heifer calves; 36 young cows and heifers in calf; 15 registered Berkshire pigs. J. R. Bird, Pipestone Stock Farm, Broadview, Sask.

**HEREFORD CATTLE, FOR SALE—YOUNG** bulls and a few young cows in calf to "Ronald Fairfax," 21511, and "Baron of Arcola," 24604. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask.

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**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, SANDY LAKE** Stock Farm, Chas. Ellett, S. Edmonton, Alta.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, 13 MONTHS,** reg. No. 124733. Apply, Bathie Bros., Elie, Man.

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK** for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

**SHOWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-**ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE, PETE** Patterson, Rosebank, Man.

## DOGS

**TRAINED COYOTE HOUNDS, ALSO PUPS.** Spiked collars for hunting dogs, \$3.00 each, postpaid. State measurement. Drawer 139, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**SCOTCH COLLIES, TWO-THREE MONTHS** old, imported, \$20. Pure-bred domestic, \$15. Grades, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Gustav Detberner, Watrous, Sask.

**ONE PEDIGREED ST. BERNARD FEMALE,** broken to harness; good watch dog, \$20. Percy Howlett, Lang, Sask.

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**PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM** imported stock, \$10. Frank Ballhorn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**FOR SALE—WOLF, BROKEN, AGE THREE** years. Cross fox and wolf hound, eight months, of fast parents. Thomas Rattray, Killam, Alta.

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**FOR SALE—SEVEN CARS OF PRAIRIE AND** slough hay, price \$20 per ton, f.o.b. cars Chaplin, Sask. A. C. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask.

**FOR SALE—BALED HAY AND STRAW.** Write or phone H. A. Storm, Glenboro, Man.

**FOR SALE—100 TONS BALED PRAIRIE HAY.** Write, Fred A. Wolfe, Watson, Sask.

**FOR SALE—CHOICE PRAIRIE HAY, OSCAR** Brunet, Borden, Sask.

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## CAUSE

These were the ads. they ran.  
**REGISTERED SHORTHORN COW AND** heifer calf, calf 4 months, \$135.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD** Down rams, shearlings; also lambs sired by imported buck. For prices and show records write or phone. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

**BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE, APRIL** pigs, good ones, \$35 each. B. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man.

## EFFECT

These were the results they got.  
Nov. 23, 1918.—The ad. was so successful that the cow and calf were sold by telephone immediately the buyer got his mail.

Nov. 27, 1918.—Discontinue ad. at once. I am sold out of 1917 and 1918 offerings.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Please take ad. out. I could have sold five times the amount of boars if I had them.

REMEMBER IF WE CAN DO IT FOR THEM WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

Your instructions should reach us Wednesday of the week preceding that you wish your ad. run. The rate is economical—7 cents a word—payable in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

## SHEEP

**SHEEP FOR SALE—GOOD GRADE EWES** bred to Shropshire and Oxford rams. Phone write or call. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs Alta.

**SHEEP—LARGE SHROPSHIRE EWES, ALSO** good range ewes, bred. H. F. McWilliams Yorkton, Sask.

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**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

**FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES GOOD FARM** land rear railway; 110 in cultivation. All grain excellent yield last three years; good seed every year. \$6,000 half cash; or will trade for \$10,000 cash, balance young stock. John A. McLeod, High Prairie, Alta.

**POOR HEALTH, MUST SELL HALF SECTION** near Saskatchewan River, 40 fence, balance improved, 193 acres ready for crop; also 340 government lease, fence; building wood, plenty of water. George Neigel, Riverhurst, Sask.

**SNAP—SECTION GOOD GRAIN OR MIXED** farming, 80 acres new breaking, \$12 acre. For terms and particulars write owner. S. A. Holstein, Box 4, Wauchop, Sask.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR** cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln Nebr.

**FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND** chicken ranches, write to Pemberton & Son 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887.

**WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD** farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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**SELLING—ONE AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR USED** one year. \$1600. One 20 H.P. Case steam tractor and seed separator, first class shape, \$2,400. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask.

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**FOR SALE—ONE 14 H.P. PORTABLE KERO-**sene engine, \$250. One new 30-inch saw and frame, \$25. C. J. Pride, Box 89, Prince Albert, Sask.

**WANTED—GOOD KEROSENE TRACTOR AND** disc plow for same, size about 15-30. Knud Knudsen, Horizon, Sask.

**TO EXCHANGE—1913 FIVE-PASSENGER COLE** touring car, good running condition, for Fordson tractor in good condition. 130 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.

**WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE-STUBBLE BOT-**tons for Rumely engine gang plow, in good repair. Apply, Buckley, Cadillac, Sask.

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**FOR SALE—FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL SIX** H.P. engine and eight-inch feed grinder, nearly new, \$225. Write, H. L. Miles, Retlaw, Alta.

**FOR SALE—RUMELY 25-45 OIL PULL, IN** good shape, \$2,000. Melvin Joyce, Dockland, Sask.

**SELLING—30-60 TITAN TRACTOR AND** eight-furrow P. & O. plows, both bottoms, good as new. Snp. Box 217, Wilkie, Sask.

**FOR SALE—FIVE-FURROW SELF-LIFT COCK-**shutt plow. C. H. Watson, Methven, Manitoba.

**WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, 17 TO 27 H.P.** J. Bartlett, Friedenstal, Alta.

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**WILLOW FENCE POSTS, ALL QUALITY, FOR** immediate shipment in car lots; also dry and green cordwood in car lots. For further particulars, write Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Assn. Ltd., Leduc, Alta.

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-**arac and willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

**IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES** on cedar, tamarac and willow posts, piling, shingles, etc. The Cedar Products Co., 23-24 Willowby Bldg., Saskatoon.

**FOR SALE—DRY POPLAR CORD WOOD, \$4.00** per cord f.o.b. Amaranth. Remittance with order. C. L. Henders, Sec.-Treas. Grain Growers' Association, Amaranth, Man.

**CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, INCLUD-**ing tamarac, spruce and poplar. Write or wire for prices. H. Reistrick, Arborg, Man.

**CARLOAD WILLOW OR CEDAR FENCE** posts, 3 or 4-inch. Quote f.o.b. your station. W. G. Leflar, Dropmore, Man.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS, CAR LOTS, F.O.B.** your station. E. Hall, Solasqua, B.C.



## POULTRY

**BUFF ORPINGTON AND WHITE WYANDOTTES**, bred and specially selected for egg-type under the Hogan system, foundation stock imported from Tom and Will Barron Lancashire England, 1914. These are splendid Utility birds. 160 to 170 egg-type, \$4.00 each; 190 to 205 egg-type, \$6.00 each; 220 to 235 egg-type, \$8.00 each. A. W. Cooke, Box 663, Kelowna, B.C. 2-2

**HARDY'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY COMBINED.** Cockerels from Exhibition winners and excellent winter layers; also from Poorman's 200-egg strains (imported), sired by male from 275-egg hen. \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10 each. Choice yearling hens, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. Hardy, Tofield, Alta. 2-2

**POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALUMINUM, 80c 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; shipping crates, one bird, 40c; two birds, 50c; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00; laying mash, \$5.00 100 lbs. Complete poultry supply catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 524**

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY TOMS**, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Also about 100 bushels of Mensury barley, reconditioned, at \$1.50 per bushel. Jas. R. Stewart, Gladstone, Man. 49-7

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM COCK** imported direct from New York. Thompson's prize-winning Imperial Ringlet strain. Beautifully marked. From excellent layers. \$3.00 to \$8.00. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 2-2

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS**, healthy, vigorous, well-matured, \$2.50 and \$4.00 each. Please order early. Prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 3-2

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$5.00.** White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Dorset strain. White Pekin ducks, \$5.00; ducks, \$4.00. Kay Bros., Carleton Place, Ont. 1-3

**BABY CHICKS AND BREEDING STOCK**, Barron's highest Utility strains. Booking orders now spring delivery. Write, Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 49-4

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**FINE, LARGE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, bred from laying strain, \$2.50; four, \$5.00. Gustav Melhede & Son, Dundurn, Sask. 1-4

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**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL** hatch, exceptionally well bred, thrifty birds, true to type, \$3.50 each, \$6.50 for two. A. D. Nicholson, McCreary, Man. 3-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, large dark birds, bred from prize-winners, \$5.00 each. Mr. Neil McKinnon, Bladworth, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNIVERSITY** strain, \$7.00. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$5.00. S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$3.00. Thomas McKeand, Lampman, Sask. 49-4

**GOLDEN RULE POULTRY RANCH. FOR** sale—Pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, also Dark Cornish pullets and cockerels. G. A. Street, Box 114, Pentticut, B.C. 3-3

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, pullets and eggs. International contest strain. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alberta. 3-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** \$6.00 pair, or \$3.50 each; also beautiful Barred, \$4.50, or \$3.00 pair. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle P., ne, Sask. 3-3

**CHOICE TOULOUSE GANDERS, TWO YEARS** old, \$5.00 each. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 3-3

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, from trap-nested, bred-to-lay stock, \$3.00 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 3-4

**WANTED—FOUR PURE-BRED LIGHT BRAH-** ma cockerels. State price. Write, Fred Dunn, Alexander, Manitoba. 3-2

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**ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** extra fine, from prize winners, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Briarwood Poultry Farm, Leney, Sask. 49-6

**BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE—S.C. WHITE** Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and Rouen ducks. Ellen Jickling, R.R. 3, Carman, Man. 51-5

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, MAY HATCHED,** \$3.00; pair, \$5.50. W. A. Stirling, Duffield, Alberta. 3-3

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE ROCK** cockerels \$2.50 each, or three for \$6.00. Atchison Bros., Box 133, Wilcox, Sask. 2-3

## POULTRY (continued)

**SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, NEW-** Coin and Dulmage strains. H. Hand, Box 314, Virden. 49-7

**WANTED—50 RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS** in good thrifty condition. State price. H. L. Gryte, Elm Creek, Manitoba. 49-7

**FOR SALE—CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED** Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$4.00 and \$5.00. James H. Hooper, Retlaw, Alta. 3-2

**FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels at \$3.00. Mrs. Weaver, Spy Hill, Sask. 3-4

**PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. Geo. H. Grant, Storhocks, Sask. 3-4

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH.** J. Griffin, Hawarden, Sask. 3-4

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**CLOVER HONEY, 25c.; CLOVER AND BUCK-** wheat honey mixed, 22c.; in 60-pound cans; cans 80c. extra. Wilber Swayze, Dinnville, Ont. 3-2

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**FOR SALE—CAR OF FEED OATS. PRICE** and sample on application. James Rugg, Elstow, Sask. 3-2

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**IMPROVED MARQUIS, GROWN FROM OUR** own first generation seed, but slightly weathered, otherwise eligible for registration. Elected a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Assn. in 1910. Careful hand-selection each year since has made our strain unsurpassed for purity, uniformity and high yielding qualities. Price \$2.50. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 3-2

**SELLING—KITCHENER WHEAT, CLEANED,** ready for seeding, the first crop grown on new land, at \$5.25 per bushel, bags included. Satisfaction guaranteed, as we won the grand championship for Manitoba in 1918, also 3rd at the International World's Fair at Kansas for our wheat. Brockinton Bros., Melita, Manitoba. 2-3

**KITCHENER WHEAT—PURE AS TO VARIETY,** grown 1918 from Seager Wheeler seed. A limited amount for sale, \$6.00 per bushel in two bushel lots or more, bags included. If you want the best, get this. Send your order today to avoid disappointment. Mrs. Margaret Jessop, Gladstone, Man. 3-3

**DURUM WHEAT RESISTS DROUGHT, RUST,** etc.; earlier than Marquis; highest yielding grown. Leader and Giant oats, grown from registered seed first generation. Fren flax, Spring rye. Write, Robt. Blane, Harroby, Man. 2-4

**KITCHENER WHEAT—25 BUSHELS SEAGER** Wheeler's famous strain, grown and inspected under rules of Seed Growers' Association, \$7.00 bushel, sacks free. Wm. J. Servage, Flie, Man. 3-3

**KITCHENER WHEAT—20 BUSHELS AT \$5.00** per bushel. Cotton bags 75c. extra. Red Bobs wheat, one bushel, \$40. Seed direct from Seager Wheeler last spring. G. B. Curran, Napanee, Ont. 3-3

**WANTED—204 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN** seed oats, must be clean, germination high. Send sample and price. P. S. Stauffer, Stenen, Sask. 3-2

**WANTED—TWO OR MORE CARS OF SEED** and feed oats. Send sample and price to David Coleman, Sec. Grain Growers' Assn., Weyburn, Sask. 2-2

**250 BUSHELS CLEAN MARQUIS WHEAT,** from registered seed, \$2.40 bushel. C. Fogelberg, Foam Lake, Sask. 2-3

**SEED OATS—LARGE OR SMALL QUAN-** tities supplied. State variety preferred. Sample and quotation from Frederick Ind, Lloydminster. 3-3

**SEED OATS, BARLEY AND SPRING RYE** for sale. Oats, \$1.10; barley, \$1.25; rye, \$1.80. Send for samples. Fred Day & Sons, Souris, Man. 52-3

**SEED FLAX, \$4.00 BUSHEL F.O.B.; CASH** with order; bags 50c. Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man. 1-5

**SEGER OATS, ABOUT 1,000 BUSHELS; O.A.C.** 21 barley, 2,500 bushels. Particulars, Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 2-5

**FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS SEED RYE. PRICE** and sample on request. Mrs. William Gray, Box 54, Arden, Manitoba. 3-3

**WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF OUR FAMOUS** seeds. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 3-3

**O.A.C. BARLEY, FROM REGISTERED SEED,** high germination, \$1.35 for quick sale, bags extra. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 3-3

**8,000 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN No. 1 SEED** oats, clean, \$1.00 per bushel at Myrtle. R. H. Waddell, Myrtle, Man. 3-3

**SIXTY-DAY OATS, TESTED SEED OF HIGH** germination. For quick sale, \$1.30, sacked. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 3-3

**BROME GRASS SEED WANTED. APPLY,** J. Scott Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask. 3-3

**WANTED—50 BUSHELS CLEAN SEED FLAX** R. Henry, Bideford, Alta. 2-2

**WANTED—300 BUSHELS SEED BARLEY.** F. Hamerley, Hafford, Sask. 2-3

**WANTED—300 BUSHELS SPRING RYE FOR** seed. F. P. Perdue, Kerriemuir, Alta. 2-3

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## SEED GRAIN (continued)

## REGISTERED SEED

No seed may be sold as registered seed except that which is inspected, sealed and tagged by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. All registered seed is inspected in the field while growing to ensure its purity, and is further inspected after cleaning to ensure its high quality. All registered seed is guaranteed pure as to variety, free from seeds of other cultivated plants, free from noxious weed seeds, well matured, clean, sound, plump, well colored and germinating not less than 95 per cent. Registered seed is undoubtedly the highest quality of seed grain and potatoes available. Its production requires infinite painstaking and patience and its value is much more than that of ordinary seed.

**SEAGER WHEELER'S FAMOUS STRAIN OF** registered Marquis wheat grown from seed that won the Hudson Bay cup, Provincial Fair last February. 500 bushels for sale at \$3.50 per bushel; cotton sacks included. Cleaned, inspected and sealed. Apply Arthur Hibbert & Sons, Verona Registered Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 2-2

**PRODUCERS' REGISTERED SEED—REGIS-** tered Marquis seed for sale, improved, heavy-yielding strain, the kind that will produce bumper crops, \$3.60 per bushel. J. J. Anderson, 565 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. 3-3

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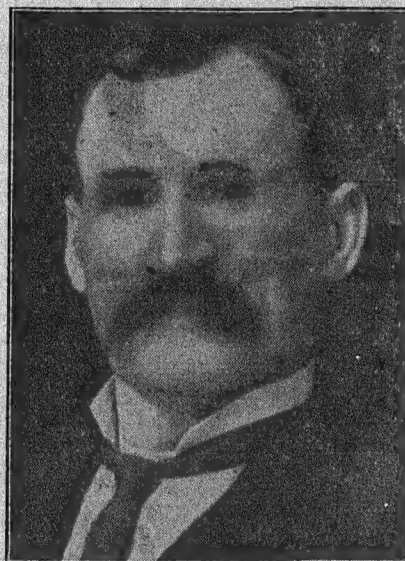
## In Livestock Circles

## More Angus for Glencarnock

At the Escher and Ryan sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, held on December 12, at Manning, Ia., J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Stock Farms, Brandon, secured some valuable females, which should furnish a strong addition to his already good herd. Among others Mr. McGregor purchased "Blackbird Progress," calved September 10, 1917, for \$1,300; "Blackette 4th," December 11, 1915, for \$625; "Katoombe E," April 16, 1913, for \$650; "Pride Henry 144th," January 16, 1916, for \$350; "Evening Pride," January 12, 1909, for \$350; "Prim Pride 22nd," October 26, 1914, for \$400; "Primrose Pride 4th," September 16, 1913, for \$500; "Pride's Fancy 4th," November, 1911, for \$475; "Quivic," July 31, 1916, for \$475; "Queen Quinnie 70th," August 26, 1913, for \$375; and "Canton Heather Blossom," May 10, 1917, for \$350. The sale as a whole was a good one, five bulls averaged \$850, 53 females \$840, and the 58 head, \$840.

## Saskatchewan Wool Sales

The Co-operative Organization Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, has just received final settlement for the wool which the sheep men of the province marketed through it this season, and final payments are now being mailed to pro-



W. H. English, Harding, Man. A pioneer breeder of Shorthorn cattle in Manitoba. President Shorthorn Breeders in 1918.

ducers. A total of 916 clips, aggregating 394,000 pounds of wool and pelts were handled. Advance payments at the rate of 45 cents per pound were forwarded to the patrons immediately upon the arrival of their wool at the Government's warehouse in Regina. The wool was graded by expert graders provided by the Federal Livestock Branch, and was sold through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd. A market for most of the clothing grades was found in Canada but Canadian manufacturers were not interested in the combing grades and these were ultimately disposed of in Boston to the U.S. Quartermaster General's Corps.

The cost of handling the wool in Regina, including labor for grading and re-sacking, amounted to two-fifths of a cent per pound. The freight from Regina to Toronto and Boston, plus selling commission to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd., amounted to two-and-three-fifths cents per pound after deducting the refund received on account of exchange. It will be noted that two prices are mentioned for wool tied with binder twine. A considerable quantity of this wool was re-tied

with paper twine at the government warehouse and was sold at an average price of 57 cents per pound, but certain quantities which arrived after grading was completed at Regina were forwarded to Toronto and sold at 40-45 cents per pound. An average price of 61 cents per pound was realized out of the total clip.

## Western Importers Purchase Percherons

At the sale of Percheron stallions and mares from the studs of W. E. Priehard and Sons, and M. O. Hodgson and Sons, at Ottawa, Ill., on December 11, 83 head of young stock sold for \$12,100. Messrs. Vanstone and Rogers, of North Battleford, Sask., purchased the four-year-old stallions "Emperor" and "Sultan," the three-year-old "Julius," "Earl Wayne," "Jean," and "Vigil Fay," and the two-year-old "Hodgson's Bumper." They also purchased the four-year-old mare, "Queen."

Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, Alta., got the three-year-old stallion, "Robert H.," and the four-year-old "Tarquin," and "Sir George." Good prices were paid for all these animals.

## Alta. Sheep Men Meet

The annual meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association was held on December 9. J. W. Renton, director of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, gave detailed information as to the sale of the wool, and the secretary of the association explained to the meeting the manner in which the wool connected with selling the wool had been handled this year. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed expressing appreciation to the secretary of the Alta. Sheep Breeders' Association, to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited and to J. W. Renton, for their efforts in connection with the sale of the wool.

It was decided to continue the Alberta Lamb Competition and Mr. Renton, on behalf of the Western Stock Ranches Ltd., Herbert Smith, J. C. Oswald, and Farm and Ranch Review, offered to contribute the same amounts as last year and David Nelson, manager of the Western Stock Ranches Limited, Hill Bros., Lloydminster; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; H. Honens, of the Western Stock Ranch, Limited; and Dr. Patrick, offered to contribute \$10 each. Richard Knights & Sons, of Priddy, will contribute \$20.

It was decided to recommend that sheep to be shown at the Summer Exhibition must have been properly shorn (not just trimmed), after the 1st April, in the year in which they are shown also that the Exhibition Company receive the sheep prize list, so that ewes may be shown irrespective of any condition quiring them to have a lamb present.

The following officers were then elected: President, Richard Knights, Priddy; vice-president, J. W. Renton, Calgary; second vice-president, Herbert Smith, Canrose; secretary, E. L. Richardson.

## Aberdeen-Angus War Record

Winners at Chicago, Syracuse, Atlanta, New Orleans, Fort Worth, Sacramento, Honolulu, Salem, Yakima, Calgary, Edmonton, Katoona, Regina, Brandon, Guelph, Toronto, Madison, Springfield, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Lincoln, Topeka, Oklahoma, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Jackson.

Those are the "Doddie" over-all war stories in North America. They represent a variation of climate and feed under the grilling test of war. Corn belt, cotton belt, ran cut-over lands, irrigated lands, abandoned farms; farm, ranch, plantation and estates; drought, rainy seasons, heat and cold on land worth from practically nothing that valued at \$2,000 per acre; they prove that the Aberdeen-Angus has done his bit at every bite wherever put.

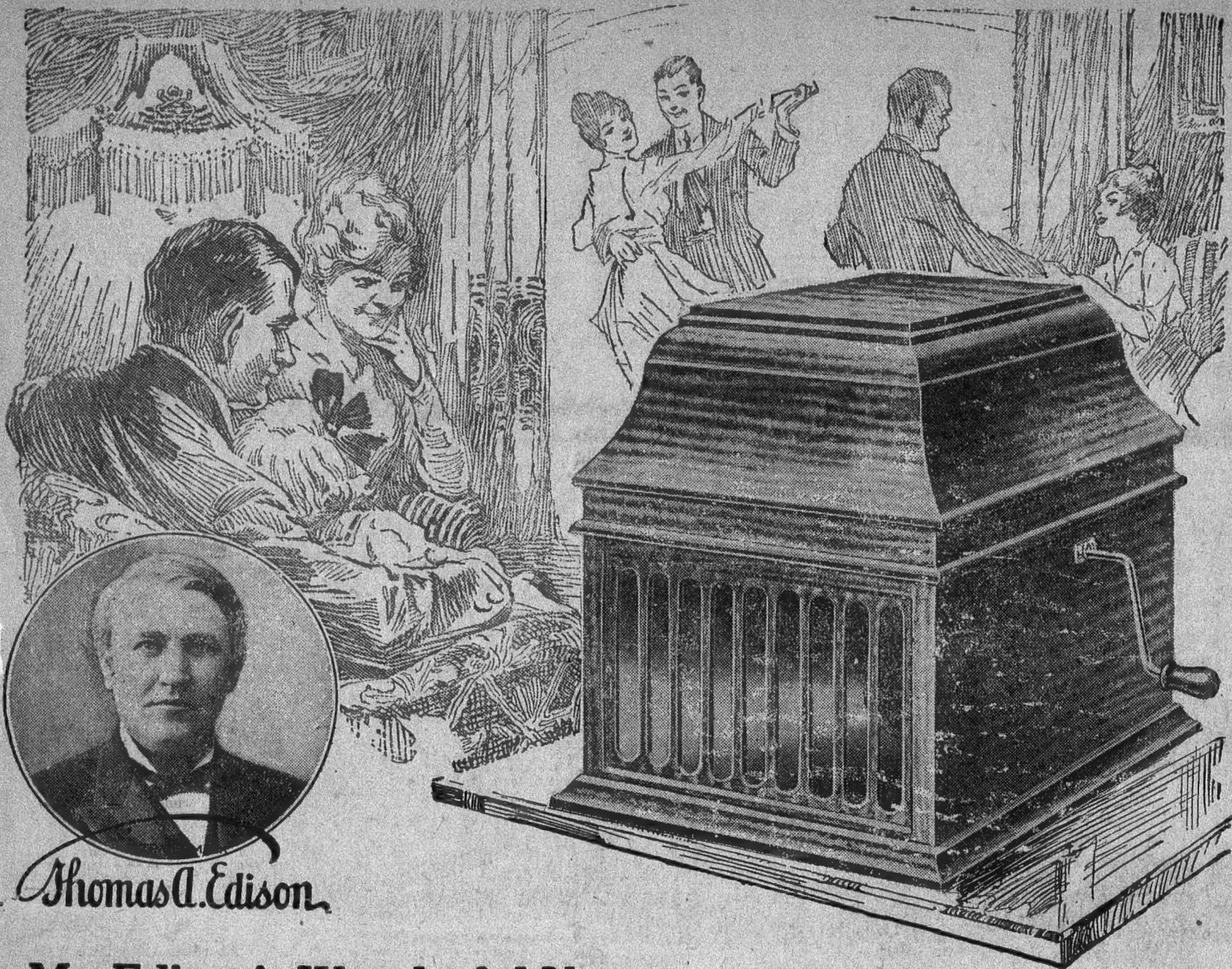
Grand champion steers over all breeds have been named at New York, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska (twice), Oklahoma (twice), Kansas Free, California, Oregon and Washington State Fairs; at Southeastern Fair, Atlanta, Georgia; at the National Farm and Livestock Show, New Orleans, Louisiana, and at the International; at the California Liberty Fair, Los Angeles, California; both grand champion pure-bred and grand champion grade steer herds at the Illinois Centennial Fair were Aberdeen-Angus as well as grand champion steer herd at the International; the Caldwell special prize of \$500 for best exhibit of pure-bred livestock (horses, sheep, hogs, dairy cattle or beef cattle, or combinations of these), owned by one Tennessee breeder at the Tennessee state fair went to a herd of Aberdeen-Angus, and a similar class at the Chattanooga, Tenn., district fair gave a silver cup to another Aberdeen-Angus herd. The first Territorial Fair of Hawaii awarded "over-all" victories to Aberdeen-Angus for "Best Beef Herd" and best carcass.

The War International has given Aberdeen-Angus the carcass grand championship, a class never won by any other breed since the first show in 1900. The 1917 fat carlot grand championship also went to the "Doddie" steers, making their International record 18 victories out of 17 shows. The carlot supremacy at the 1917 International was 100 per cent., short-fed, and feeder grand championships also going to Aberdeen-Angus.

The "farmers of tomorrow," the sons and daughters of the farmers and breeders who have played such a big part in winning the war, have also found the Aberdeen-Angus the breed, demonstrating baby beef superiority for the blacks. Iowa, Wisconsin, Mississippi and Texas States Boys' and Girls' Oalf Club contests have been won by calves sired by Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Every contest in Canada for more than a year, the class at the Indiana and Illinois Fair, Danville, Illinois, and the Sioux City, Iowa, Interstate Fair, have had "Doddie Babies" at the top. The International Junior Feeding Contest grand champion was Aberdeen-Angus.

At the markets, Aberdeen-Angus steers have set new local and world's market records. St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux Falls, Buffalo, St. Paul and Chicago. Port Montgomery and other points.—F. H. H. asst. sec., Aberdeen-Angus Association.





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